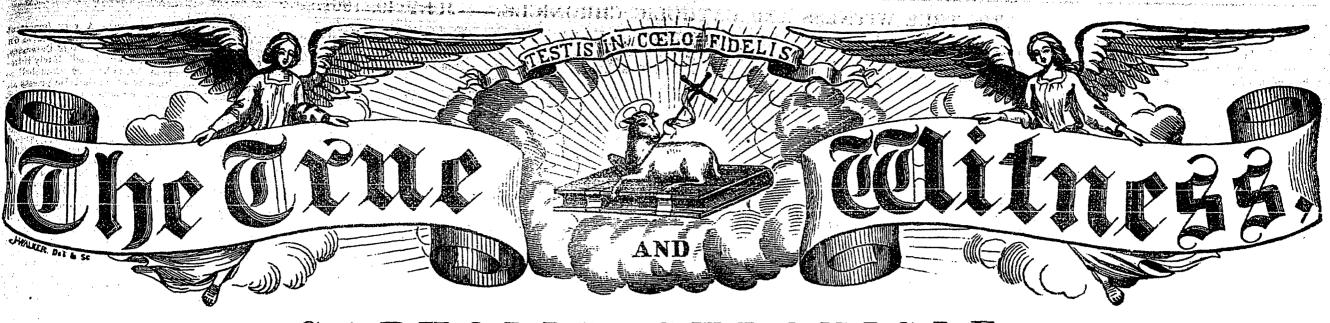
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TURLOGH O'BRIEN; THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER IX .- THE BOAT ON THE RIVER-

THE MYSTERIOUS WARNING.

We left Jeremiah Tisdal, with moody mein and sleady pace, pursuing his way, under the silvery moonlight, toward the old bridge and castle of Glindarragh. If the Puritan had possessed an eye for the picturesque, he might have found in the scene before himmatter enough for the pleasurable contemplation. His path had now reached the river's bank. Before him wheeled the chafing stream, its foam and eddies glittering like showers and rupples of molten silver in the full radiance of the moon and overspanned by the high arches of the steep and antique bridge, showing dark and black against the broad and lustrous current of the stream. On the right, hung the massive and sombre outline of the castle--its towers, roofs, and chimneys piled in one dark frowning mass above the waters ; and on the left, rising from the very verge of the river, and stretching far away over the undulating plain, spread the thickets and branching timber of the wild wood in one broad shadowy mass, among whose hollows and nooks the light vapors of night were slumbering -and far away, melting in the thin shrouds of mist, and well nigh lost to sight, the dim and distant mountains.

But Tisdall had no sense of the merely beautiful; his eyes were busy in the jealous scrutiny of the straggling copse, which, at either side, skirted his path, or in watching and avoiding the difficulties of his broken way. Safe and sound, he stood at last under the shadowy arch of the great gate of the castle, and with a heavy stone battered the iron studded oak, until tower and forest echoed to the din; while, from the inner yard, his summons was answered by the clamorous challenge of a dozen dogs, baying and barking in furious rivalry.

"What's your business, neighbor ?' inquired a gruff voice, through the narrow bow-slit that flanked the gate.

'That voice is Phil Gorman's. Look, man -look at me,' rejoined the Puritan. 'Know you not, Jeremiah Tisdal, of Drumgunniol ?'

Aiah, wisha ! sure enough-sure enough,' re-wid a heart an' a half, Mr. Tisdal, I will. Them's val, as, unbarring the small door which was cut in the great gate, he gave admission to the sombre visitant-' quare times, when the ould gate is barred as regular as the night falls-quare times, Mr. Tisdall, when there's need for the likesand need enough there is, too,' he continued, while he barred the door again, as Tisdal walked into it's only to-night our young lady, God bless her, was freckened a'most out ov her senses wid a that's robbin' an' bangin', an' has no other thrade to live by-divil take the bloody breed iv them -over there in the wood, jist, as I may say, in undher the very walls.' The old man continued to ramble on in the same style, while Tisdal crossed to the door of the great hall, which stood half open at the other side of the yard. He entered this rude apartment, within the canopy of whose mighty chimney sate two or three fellows smoking and chatting listlessly in the flickering light of the wood and turf fire; and hardly pausing for a word of inquiry, he proceeded through several chambers and passages, guided by so much moonlight as could make its way through the narrow windows, until having reached the first landing of a winding stone stair, he knocked at a chamber door, and in the next moment found himself in the apartment of Sir Hugh Willoughby. The old knight sate in gloomy excitement, still booted and spurred, as he had dismounted two hours before, by the expiring fire which smouldered in the ashes of the broad hearth, his bigh and handsome features fixed in the stern lines of condensed anger, and still glowing with the swarthy fires of outraged pride. 'Ha, Tisdal, gad's my life, you'r welcome .--Tisdal, what do you think of all this? A strange pass we've come to-eh ? when highwaymen and ruffians infest our fields and farms, and hem us into our strongholds-scarce leave us safety in our very dwellings; what think you-but you have heard of it-my daughter was this very evening menaced by an armed scoundrel in the wood yonder, and in sight of these very windows. | drifting slowly down the moonlit current toward As I stand here,' he continued, starting to his the shadowy bridge, a small boat, usually moored feet, and stamping furiously upon the floor, ' had at the opposite side of the stream, and which, I but met the ruffian this evening, when I sought as it seemed to him, now contained two dark and at my own risk bung him bigh enough before narrow stone window-sill, and keenly searching an hour, to warn his friends for six miles round through the uncertain light for the cause of the

We're all in danger,' he continued ; ' all-great as well as small; you, Sir Hugh, within your fonced towers, as well as 1 within my poor farmhouse -- all in sore peril. Would to god we were safely through to-morrow night !'

'Sit down, Tisdal, sit Jown, man, and speak your tidings plainly,' said Sir Hugh. 'What hast thou heard, and from whom, to fill thy mind with such fearful auguries ? Speak, man."

Tusdal briefly stated the substance of his interview with the crone in the ruined abbey, while the old knight listened with deep and stern attention.

'The channel through which the news hath reached you, Tisdal, alone inclines me much to believe it false,' said Sir Hugh, slowly and hesitatingly; 'but-but, as you say, the burthen of the tale is but too likely to prove true; and that miscreant whose insolence affrighted my child today, in his person and attire accords well with what I have heard of certain ruffian adventurers whom these perilous times have tempted into lawless enterprise; there was waiting upon him, too, a wild, savage, Irish boy with a skean. Ay, ay, it may prove even too true. Spies, spies, Tisdal, rapparees !"

'Counting the plunder and marking your bulwarks of defence,' chimed in the master of Drumgunniol.

' True, true, and--but they shall be defeated ; I will show the savage marauders I can maintain my house against them. I will, if it be God's will, against all odds, defend my property, and my home, and my people.'

''Tis safest ever to act as if a threatened danger were an actual one, and sure to come,' replied Tisdal.

'And so will I act, my friend,' replied the knight, promptly ; 'I will prepare for the threatened mischief, leave no precaution untaken, call in my friends and my people, gather my best cattle within the castle walls, bar the gates, man the towers, and then with a firm heart leave the issue to Almighty God.'

'Well and wisely said, Sir Hugh,' rejoined Jeremiah Tisdal; ' and such small portion of my worldly substance as I can conveniently remove, with your permission. I will lodge within these walls, and I and my trusty man Bligh will come hither with such store of arms and ammunition as we can muster betimes in the day; for unless quare times,' he resumed, after a minute's inter- i matters turn out smoother than I apprehend, we'll need good store of powder and lead, and that, right well delivered, to hold this place against the odds with which 'twill be encompassed.' 'Do so, do so, honest Tisdal; and-and let me see, what friends I may reckon on in this strait,' continued Willoughby. 'There is Wilthe castle-yard-- ' need enough and too much, for son, of Drumboy, too old hunself, but his nephew will come, an active, bold young fellowegad, worth two in himself-he will bring at least thevin' rogue-one iv them plunderin' villains one man with him; and then the two Browns, of Lisnagarriff, good shots and staunch friends both ; and there is Bill Stepney, of Clonsallagh, and his three sons-four muskets from Clonsallagh God grant they may not yet have given them up and then Garret Lloyd-odd's life, I must send to him to-night, he starts to-morrow for Clonmel-we can't spare the best duck-shot in the country. And thus the old knight went on summing up, as nearly as he might, the volunteer contingent, upon whom he might reckon from among his friends and neighbors. But while employed in these hurried and exciting calculations, he was on a sudden interrupted by a noise which startled him and his companion, brought both of them in an instant to their feet, and fixed their astounded gaze upon the window of the apartment in which they stood. With a stunning crash the casement of the chamber was burst asunder, and a heavy body, rapid. which might have been a paving-stone or a handgrenade, smote with an astounding din, and amid a shower of shattered glass upon the floor, and bounded and rumbled to the far end of the room. The old knight stood in amazement, glancing from the shattered window to the missile which now lay quietly settled upon the floor, as if it were a piece of the proper furniture of the apart- of the question. ment. Jeremiah Tisdal meanwhile, with instantaneous promptitude, had planted himself at the aparture, through which the night-wind was now freely and fitfully playing, and stretching forward through the depth of the recess, advanced his bullet head through the casement, and beheld him yonder with my men, I would, so help me forms. While Tisdal was employed, as we have unseasonably broken in upon their conference, Sir | parted.

ledge you'll need ere two days more have passed. | half expecting every moment to see it explode, and blow himself and the other occupant of the room to fragments; he turned it over suspiciously with his toe, and alike to his relief and his surprise discovered it to be, after all, but a large smooth stone, with a piece of paper tied firmly against its surface. The paper was addressed-To Sir Hugh Willoughby, Knight, at his house at Glindarragh Castle;' and in an instant he had disengaged and opened the letter. His eye had no sooner rested upon the character in which it

was traced, than every faculty and feeling of his nature became at once absorbed in its perusal .---It was briefly expressed in the following terms:

Sir Hugh Willoughby-On to-morrow night Glindarragh Castle will be wrecked, and your cattle and property plundered and wasted. For God's sake, seek not to defend them ; save what you can, but fiy. If you resist, evils a thousandfold greater will follow upon you. Your enemies sake of your daughter, escape. You are among the toils; if you stay but forty-eight hours more, you are lost. Once chance—and but one remains-take it and fly.

'This comes from a friend, long unseen, but too well knowa.⁷

When the tall, slender character in which these lines were written met the gaze of the old man, he staggered backward, like one who had received a sudden blow-the blood mounted dizzily to his head, and the feeble letters swam in mist before his eyes; then, as suddenly, the fevered tide retired, and pale and heart-sick (tho' not by reason of the tidings which the letter conveyed, dismaying as they were) he slowly read and re-read the paper.

Meantime, Jeremiah Tisdal, having hailed the boat which was gradually floating toward the bridge, but without affecting the motion of those who sat within it, any more than he could have arrested, by his challenge, the foam flakes which drifted by upon the eddies of the stream, drew back from his post of observation, and stood once more upon the floor of the chamber.

'Ha! but a stone and a letter !' said Tisdal, as his eye glanced from the missile and the loosened cord to the paper, upon which the agitated gaze of the knight was fixed. The sound of the Puritan's voice aroused Sir Hugh.

ractedly, as he moved, first towards the door

none suspected but himself, and hastening into attaches because in his own person he seemed to the chamber where he had just held his exciting conference with Tisdal, he locked the door, seized the mysterious note, which lay open upon the table, and kissing it again and again, and pressing it passionately to his heart, he threw himselt into his chair, and wept and sobbed like a child.

(To be continued.)

THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. MANNING ON THE GLORIES OF THE HOLY SEE.

SERMON, PERACHED JUNE 16TH, 1861. "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and so to enter into His glory."

Even the loving and faithful hearts of these two disciples were so amazed and darkened by the Passion of Jesus that they knew not that His kingdom was accomplished itself. When they looked for the splendour and majesty of His power, they met with His humiliations and His Cross. And therefore they did not know Him when He manifested Himself to them. They looked for Him in one form and He showed Himself in another. They said, "We hoped that it was He that should have redeemed Israel,' and now behold He is crucified, and even the place of His burial is empty." And our Divine Lord believe in all things which the prophets have spoken." Ought not Christ to have suffered these things? Was there not a law of necessity; was it not predestinated; was it not foretold; was there not intrinsic fitness that Christ should suffer these things; "and so" by this way and by no other — by the way of suffering and not by the way of glory, should enter into His kingdom?

This, then, is the sum of what I have already said. The Church of God being united to His Head, partakes of the same destinies in time and in eternity — on earth and in heaven. The Church on earth shares in Passion of the Son of God. The Apostle said that he was filling up " those things that are wanting of the sufferings of Christ in my flesh for His body, which is the Church." And the sufferings which are to be accomplished upon earth through the whole mystical body of Christ fall emmently - I will not say exclusively - but fall emphatically upon its head-upon the line of the Sovereign Pontifis .-"Where are they?-for God's sake where? You will remember that we have already seen Tisual, call to them-stop them,' cried he, dis- how the whole history of the Pontiffs upon earth has been a history of suffering, of anxiety, and of conflict - how by perpetual usurpation and perpetual oppression the people over whom they reign have been divided and harassed, the territory they possess occupied and ravaged; and how by a line of perpetual restorations the hand of God has intervened to re-establish the order which he himself created. In His kingdom from the chamber, followed closely by Tisdal, there is a perpetuity not only in its spiritual elements, but in all those complex forms of power ed; its very structure is dissolved. Not its which He by direct and indirect operation has woven together. The whole sovereignty of the Church spiritual and temporal as it is at this hour, is the work of God, and as the work of God shall endure for ever. And now, the point which I wish to bring before you to-day is this: How difficult it is for us to appreciate the times in which we live. Our belief must be that, according to the analogy of all God's dealings, the last glories of His Church on earth will be greater than the first. And yet perhaps we are perplexed to understand how grandeur, the age of St. Leo III., of whom we this can be verified. We look at the present state of the Church in the world, and all seems dark before us. The reason is this: that it is difficult for us justly to estimate and to understand the times in which we are. As we cannot which cast such a seed containing the stateliness fire upon you,' shouled the knight, furiously, as | measure the motion by which we are carried | of a crest ? We cannot but imagine to ouralong; as no man perhaps knows his own coun- selves how vast must have been the power of call, poling with all their strength down the tenance or is conscious of his own stature ; so it such a Pontiff, and how splendid and out of all is with the the times that are upon us. The proportion to these later times, must have been evils fill the whole field of our vision. They the age in which he lived. But how was it is seem so vast and so overwhelming, and that which | truth? is good so scarce and hardly to be found; for the evils are present in power, but the good is jumping into the shallows, reach the bank, where, generally in germ and for the future. It is ne- eastern Patriarchates. Jerusalem, Antioch, and in an instant, they were lost among the brush- cessary, therefore, that the times should be Alexandria were in the hands of the false Prowood. Further pursuit was now, of course, out known by retrospect. And the greatest times phet. The castern Churches had fallen under and the most glorious are often those which look the darkness of the infidel. Northern Africa darkest when they are present. The times, was entirely swept by it. Five hundred episcotherefore, which are upon us now, though heavy pal sees, it is said, where wholly overthrown by shadows and dark clouds hang upon the horizon, the Arabians. The churches of S. Cyprian, and warning, and such a one as leaves in my mind no will, doubtless, hereafter be glorious to those S. Augustine, and S. Optatus were held by the who see them afar off. And I may say, without Eastern anti-Christ. Mahommedanism had penerashness, that they will be more glorious than trated into Spain. It had come up by the south, any times we read of in the bistory of the and was encompassing Christendom. The Pa-Church. In order to show this I wish to bring before and entered into France. Lombardy was still you as shortly as I can, certain other periods of usurping the Patrimony of the Church, and civil carry it here as they have done elsewhere, for, history which we look upon now as periods of factions were in Rome itself. S. Leo was asheaven, have set up a gallows on the castle hill, described, in scrambling on all fours along the although I stood alone, I would defend the old especial glory, and to show that they were times saulted in the midst of a sacred procession, when which, those who lived in them, looked upon as on S. George's day he was going from S. Loren-He shook the Puritan strongly by the hand, times of the greatest darkness, suffering, and tri- zo in Lucina to S. George in Velabro, by a band an nour, to warn his friends for six mines found through and startling interruption which had so and with a stern but friendly good night, they bulation, pregnant with evils known and unknown of assassins. They fell upon him and stripped for the present and the future. with villains. (It's well you do know how, Sir Hugh,' re-joined the Puritan, coolly, 'because it is a know-Hugh Willoughby cautiously approached the Bir Hugh hurried across the castle-yard, his First of all, look to the times of the first and and dragged him violently to prison. Such were mysterious projectile which he lived, and such was the

sum up the glories of the Church on earth .--First he was a Saint — shining with the resplea-dent lustre of a singular sanctity — a sun in the firmament of the Church. Next he was a doctor, the last of the four great lights, to whom the Church has added no more of a like splendour .--There are four Gospels and there are four Doctors-four lights which stand at the four corners of the Church. He was also the Apostle of nations. England owes its Christianity to him, and all of the Anglo-Saxon race that remains faithful to the Holy See at this day throughout the world are the sons and daughters of St. Gregory the Great. Lastly, he was a patriarch, reigning by an especial parental sway, whereby he ruled the three-and-twenty Patrimonies of the Holy See with an authority so benign and sweet, so full of evangelical prudence and of the spirit of God, that he moulded to his will the hearts of men, and by love and the law of Jesus, laid the foundations of the Christian order which overspread the world. We look back, then, on the times of St. Gregory as times of especial glory.

But what were they in reality? Rome was desolated by pestilence; for seven months the Holy See was vacant ; Pelagius, the last Pontiff, died of the plague; procession that went answered them, "O foolish and slow of heart to about the streets were so ravaged by it that, in the midst of the sacred ceremonial, and in one alone, 80 men fell dead. In such a moment it was, when Rome was plague-stricken and desolate, that St. Gregory ascended the throne of the Apostle. And when he looked around him, what met his sight? Was the Christian world as we behold it at this time? The far East, once full of the light of faith-the great Oriental churches of Asia, were ravaged by two dominant heresies, the Eutychian and the Nestorian .---Their poison had spread even into China. Already the spirit of schism had possessed itself of Constantinople, and the Emperors of the East had become forerunners of the Imperial anti-Christs of the middle ages. The patriarchs of Constantinople had begun to assume the arrogant title which St. Gregory denounced as the usurpation of anti-Christ. Russia did not exist. Norway and Sweden were hardly known among the nations, Paganism covered them all. Spain was Arian and persecuted the Catholic Church. England had relapsed into Paganism. The light of faith had gone out, the heathenism of the Saxons and the Danes reigned over England .--Lombardy was Arian, and the Lombards ravaged Italy up to the walls of Rome. Such was the world over which St. Gregory reigned and sorrowed. His life, like that of Jeremias the Prophet, was a perpetual lamentation. Any one who reads his letters and his expositions of the Holy Scriptures, will find perpetual strains of mourning over the desolation of Rome and the death of the world. He says, " Rome is ravagglory alone, but its life is departed. We die daily. Sorrow and grief are on every side .--We are pursuing after the world, and the world is departing from us. We cleave to it, and it passes away." He believed that the end of all things had come. Such, in his eyes, were the times, of which seen in the unclouded light of history, the glory is to us so great and splendid. Let us pass onward some two hundred years, and then comes another period of Christian conceive that he must have been majestic and mighty indeed, who could create an Emperor and an empire - an empire pregnant with modern Europe. And what must have been the tree St. Leo lived in an age when Mahommedanism had already possessed itself of the three great ganism of Germany had broken over the Rhine him of his Pontifical robes; they wounded him

and then towards the window.

'They're under the bridge by this time,' said Tisdal ; ' they are in the small boat, and beeded not my calling.'

' Let's after them, in heaven's name, quickly -for your life, quickly,' cried the old knight, frantically, as with head uncovered. he rushed and down the steep and narrow winding-stair, across the castle-yard, unlocked and unbarred the portal in the great gate with breathless baste, and without exchanging a word with the astounded porter, who, with starting eyes and mouth agape, beheld the breatbless and disorderly race in which his master and the Puritan seemed to strive which should outrun the other. With a hasty order from Tisdal to watch at the gates, they both passed in a moment from the sight of the old dependant, and, panting and breathless, reached the bridge together.

'There they are, as the Lord liveth, there,' cried Tisdal, whose phlegmatic nature was now thoroughly excited by the unwonted and violent exercise in which he had engaged.

'Holloa boat! holloa there-bring to-stop, l say—turn her in there—stop, or by he beheld the two figures, instead of obeying his

Swift as an arrow the skiff flew down the rushing stream, until about three hundred yards below the bridge, when they saw the two forms who manned her fling down their poles, and

' Tisdal,' said the master of Glindarragh Castle, in a changed and subdued voice, as he turned from the vain pursuit, 'I have had another doubt of the meditated outrage, of which your message was the first and imperfect intimation. We must now prepare as best we may; be you with me by sunrise in the morning, and get such of your goods as you can easily remove within the keep of these strong walls. They shall not house while I had power to draw a trigger.'

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY-19;=1861.

cause in which he invoked the aid of Charlemugne, on whose brow on the day of the Nativity he set the diadem of empire. We picture Charlemagne standing in St. Peter's over the tomb of the Aposite arrayed in imperial robes; and S. Leo, a greater than he, standing by his side, the Sovereign Pontiff and Vicar of Jesus Christ bestowing upon him the diadem of the world in the midst of a court of splendour and majesty, such as we have seen in these days of power and peace. It was in the midst of no such Christmas solemnities, but of humiliation, and tumult, and personal assault, that this great act of the Christian world was done. The days were darker far than ours when the Great Head of the Faithful cast the seed of a new order, and the foundations of Christendom were laid.

The state of the s

Let us then take another period-that of S. Gregory VII-some two or three hundred years later. We picture him to ourselves as historians -especially those who are without the light of faith-are always fond of drawing him, in the mejesty and elevation of his sovereign power, reposing in the fortress of Canossa, while an Emperor of Germany waited outside the gate, in the snow of the Apennines, all the night long. till the Pontiff was pleased to absolve him from the censures of the Church. We imagine that S. Gregory was then at the pitch of greatness, and the plentitude of power, and wielded unbounded sway over the Church of God and the mations of the world. But those times were times of conflict greater than any that had gone before. At the very moment when he ascended the throne of the Apostles, the Church was, in every part of Europe, groaning, under the op-pression of the civil powers. Two hundred years had passed since that Christmas day in which S. Leo had created the empire. Monarchies and states had arisen in Western Europe. In every one of them those who ruled in the eivil order had become the oppressors of the Church. In every place they usurped ecclesiastical power, and contended with the Holy See. The territories of the Ecclesiastical States were in such a condition that I can only describe it in S. Gregory's own words. In a letter to the Abbot of Clugni, of which monastery he had been a Monk, he says :---

" I am anxious to make you comprehend fully the greatness of the woes that press upon me. The compassion you will feel for me will cause you to pour out your heart and your tears before the Lord, to the end that Jesus, who became poor for us, though by Him all things were made and are governed, may stretch out His hands and deliver me from my misery with His accustoined bounty.

" Often, according to His grace, bave I implored Him either to take me from this life or to render me useful to the Church, our common mother. As yet 1 have not been heard.

"Turn my eyes to what side I will, nothing but object of immense affliction do I discover.

"In the East, a Church separated from the I can discern who have entered the Episcopate whole mystical body of the Son of God, which by courses approved by the Canons, or who live refuses to be subject to the world. The contest as Bishops ought.

"Amongst the secular princes, I know of end. none who prefer the glory of God to their own, or make interest give way to justice.

"As for those amongst whom I dwell -mean the Romans, the Lombards, and the Normans - I have often to reproach them that they to consider myself, I find I am so overburdened with the weight of my sins, that I durst not hope for salvation but through the infinite mercies of Jesus Christ." On his ascending the Apostolic Throne he The first was immorality and simony in the high-seemed as if they were about to extinguish the -far more penetrating, and far more subtle-was the claim of the civil powers to give investiture even to spiritual offices by the ring and crozier - that is, in fact, to claim to themselves time the perils, the bovering assaults of Mahomto be the fountain of authority over the Church | medanism on Christianity, were perpetually drawof God. As soon as he sat his foot upon the ing nearer and nearer. The nations of Europe, throne he issued his decrees of burning indigna- grown proud in their nationality by 200 years of tion, and in the moment those decrees were issued they were met on all sides by opposition .---Writing to our own Archbishop Lanfranc of Princes, Bishops and Priests." the kingdom except two failed in their fidelity. doubt that it is you who render the King in corrigible by the confidence he has in your compliance, and he will accordingly strip you of all Prelates, being suspended, immediately joined the |" If I go to Rome, I will take the Pontiff's life," factions of the nobles. Then began the contest. The whole life of Gregory was a life of warfare. Not a nause or a truce till death. On the night | never set foot in Rome, for apoplexy struck him of Christmas he had just celebrated the first Mass of the Nativity, and distributed the precious Body and Blood of Jesus to those about the walls, was hkewise struck down. The city bim, when an armed faction broke into the was for nine months sacked and pillaged, and we Church, dragged him from the altar, rent from are told by historians of every kind, Catholic him his Pontifical vestments, even the vestments and un-Catholic, that Rome never suffered under of the Holy Sacrifice, wounded him with a sword upon the head, and bore him away to prison. Such were the first fruits of fidelity to his Divine Master. After this, in exile he wander- borrors of that time. And this befell in the ed to and fro, and ended at last a long life time of the Reformation, when Mahommedanism of supernatural sorrow at Salerno, saying-"1 Gregory VII., on whom we look back as the in the hands of the secular power. Rome itself

believed or feared at least, that he was, if not on the losing side, at least doomed to suffer almost in vain. We look upon him as the great Pontiff who subdued the Empire and cleansed the sanctuary of the Church.

Then to come down a little later, let us take the period of Alexander III., who is described to us in history riding upon his palfrey with a King of France and a King of England on either side ; or, as in conterence with the Emperor at Venice, and receiving by his full concession an acknowledgment of the great prerogatives for which S. Gregory VII. had contended and sufered. We invest Alexander III, with an excess of majesty, with all the attributes of Pontifical splendor, and suppose him to have been head of all the Powers of the world, and his times, times of empire and not of conflict.

And yet, what is the troth?

As soon as he was elected, an anti-Pope was created by the Emperor. The same power caused him to be imprisoned on the very day of his election. He could not be consecrated with the solemnities usual to the Pontiffs, but he was consecrated in a parish church. He was compelled to leave the city of Rome and take refuge at Terracina, and Anaghi, and Tusculum .--Thencetorth for seven years he wandered to and fro; his life was spent in solitary conflict with all the Powers of the world arrayed against him. At that time Mahommedanism had swept all round the South and entered into Spain. It seemed as if the power of anti-Christ were on the point of destroying Christendom. The schism of the East had long accomplished itself. Constantinople was finally separated from the Holy See ; the four eastern Patriarchates were under the dominion of schism or of Mahommedanism. Italy was ravaged by the Emperor, who aimed at establishing the old Roman empire on the basis of its ancient imperial laws. Italy was divided into two contending parties-the pobles and the Emperor striving to enslave the Church, the Pontiff and the people vindicating the freedom and sovereignty of Jesus Christ. It is the old contest, the Pontifex Maximus of heathen Rome, against the Supreme Pontiff, Vicar of Jesus. The civil society of Italy was full of fa tions perpetually contending. There was the faction of the seditious in Rome, stimulated by foreign influence, and of the Imperial partisans aiming at the kingdom of Italy. And there was but one obstacle in the way, and that one obstacle then in the 12th century is the same in the 19th still. Rome alone stood in his path; not because Rome is strong' for its walls would crumble before the first stroke of power, but because Rome is a divine foundation, and is the centre of divine principles and the source of divine power; because Rome is the head of the Church of God, and because Rome controls the consciences, the hearts, and wills of men and nations. Therefore it is that Rome belongs nut to the Romans, but to the Christians. Christendom will not receive a Pagan empire; and the Pontiff of the Catholic faith; if I look to the West, or to the Church of God is strong because he represents South, or to the North, but few are the Bishops the sovereignty of the Son of God and of the

was the same then as now. And will be to the

The last period which I shall take is that of Clement VII. We come then searer to our own times. The splendor of the Pontificate for the last 300 years so fills our minds that we conceive, perhaps, that in the time of the so-called ar worse than Jews or Pagans. When I come Reformation the power and the majesty of the Holy See was not overcast, as it is in our days. hat is the truth ? First of all, by that But time Mahommedanism had not only possessed itself of Constantinople, but penetrated almost to the walls of Vienna. The Turks hung upon found three great evils laying waste the Church. Christendom, so that for 80 years to come it est places. The next was the supremacy of the light of Christianity. 'The shores of Italy and temporal power over the spiritual; and the third the Patrimony of the Church were harassed by them. You all remember how the great S. Pius V. accomplished by his prayers the last overthrow of the Eastern anti-Christ. Down to that schism, sometimes perfectly accomplished, and always threatened, were jealous and full of disobedience to the Holy See. In England, Henry Canterbury, he says :-- " To avert the judgments VIII. perpetrated the first act of separation in of God from myself, I must encounter Kings and the time of Clement VII. Luther had begun to spread his heresy. It had penetrated through-Those decrees of reformation were met in out Germany into Switzerland and England, and France by such refusal that all the Bishops of partially into France and Spain. The condition of Italy seemed hopeless. The Emperors of These two were Rouen and Poictiers, on which Germany sent an army against the city of Rome an hereditary grace seems still to rest. He to besiege the Father of the Fathful; and at But as Mahommedanism had its battle of Lepanto, so wrote to the Bishops of France in these words : that moment the factious of Rome, headed by -""And if we see that you act feebly in this the Colonna, one of the chief families, by force what way - where or by whom - I know not. But so crying emergency, we shall no longer have a of arms drove the Pope into the Castle of St. it will be. And the Church of God will remain im-Angelo, and assumed the government of the city. moveable among the ruins. And this confidence is In this state, the Pope was reduced to the last founded, not upon human history nor upon the opicondition of distress at a time when we think he hand the planets in the impetuosity of their career, conplance, and he will accordingly error for or the construct of power. The army of the trols them also by another law of wisdom, and in England, in the Council of Winchester, the Emperor came onward, breathing slaughter and guides them perpetually in their unerring path. They would fall off into infinite space-if they were the disciples of Jesus Christ. I bishop of Metz temporised. In Spain the Papal use the words advisedly, for we read that a Ger- which main the sweet control of perpetual order Legate was insulted. In Rome the simoniacal man noble, one of the leaders on the march said, The impetuosity of man would ravage the earth if in language which for its vileness, I will not speak. But God had marked him for his fate. . He down by the way. The Constable of Bourbon on the scaling ladder which he had placed against above them all prescribing their path : they cannot Goths, Vandals, or Lombards, humiliations or horrors equalling those of that period. No state, no age, no condition, no sex was snared in the was at its greatest power. When the heresy of bave loved justice and hated iniquity, and, there- Luther was already dominant in the greater part thies and sensibilities should be always quick and fore, I die in exile." Such was the great St. of northern Europe. Italy was almost entirely fresh. They must be susceptible. They must love Gregory VII. on whom we look hack as the in the bands of the secular power. Rome itself that which God made the child to love. Children most glorious of the Pontifis of the middle ages. was desolate. What could be darker than this? need not only government firm and mild, but sympa-His days were days of darkness, and clouds and And yet this was the time when the prelude of best and most agreeable companions, children are

first preparations were being made for that Great Synod which has given to the Pontificate and to the Church of God a splendor and a sway - not only by authority and discipline, but by the persussions of love, of conviction, and of reason. which exceeds all that the world has ever seen

before. Now I have taken these few periods of darkless which we look on as periods of surpassing glory. And periods of glory they were, glory greater than we can conceive. For we do not know, and never shall till we read history with the interpretation and light of the future, how great was the power of the, Holy See in these contests.

From all this I draw certain plain truths .-First of all, that these times were dark beyond anything we see now. They were times of old heresies and new. They were times when arose

the greatest heresy that has ever afflicted the Church of God-I mean, that which is now upon it, for there has been none so widesnead, none so manifold, none so hostile, none so universal in its denial of the revelation of God. They were ages in which there came into existence schism both old and new; when the far East separated itself, and the Eastern Patriarchates fell away. They were the ages when Mahomet appeared, when the great Eastern anti-Christ arose and nearly possessed himself of the world. They were ages when the secular power arose against the Church of God and possessed itself of the whole life and action of the ecclesiastical order, with an oppression which now is matter of history ; for we find it nowhere except lingering in some Protestant countries, and chiefly in England. It was the age, too, when the States of the Holy See were again and again in the possession of usurpers. During these five periods they were perpetually ravaged, whether by Lombards, or Hungarians, or Emperors of Germany, or by factions of the nobles of the Marches or of Rome.

What could be darker than these epochs of the past? Yet we look back upon them now as the most bright and glotious times in the annals of the Church.

Let me draw but one conclusion more. If these days are times of trial to the Church of God on earth; if the Holy See itself be circumvented and threatened; and if the fidelity of Christian nations shows itself to be unstable, what is there in this that we have not seen before, and seen even exceeded, I may say, a thousand times? Never, until now, was the power of the Church of God so widely spread, nor did it ever so occupy the four quarters of the world, and penetrate among all heathen races, and possess itself so nearly of the circuit of mankind .-Never was there a time when the Pontificate of the successor of St. Peter was more ample, more universally recognised and loved, or more firmly upheld by the prayers and hearts of the whole Christian world. There never was a time when a Pontificate has been illustrated by such acts of Apostolic power, the creation of new hierarchies, and the definition of the glory of our Immaculate Mother.-There never was a time when the firmness of the Holy Sec was more commanding, or the person of the Holy Father, even in the eyes of the world, more spotless. We have reason to be ashamed of every man who has engaged in this contest against the Church of God. Emperors and kings, princes and statesmen, alike, every one who has moved either tongue or hand against the Holy See, has soiled and shumed himself. But the Sovereign Pontiff stands alone and without a cloud. - I might ask, what is there in the Pontificate that is not great-that will not be glorious hereafter? But on this I will not dwell. I will sum up all in this one principle : That which appears to be weak in the present is pregnant with victory hereafter.

The period of S. Gregory I. was a period of Apos tolical power in the conversion of nations.

The period of S. Leo III. was a period of creation and Christian Europe arose in it.

The period of Gregory VII. was a period of purification, which reached the very inmost life of the Church of God.

COADJUTOR-BISHOPRIC OF LINSRICK .--- We understand that letters have been received from Rome within the last few days, stating in the most positive terms that the Holy Father has at length confirmed the election of a Coadjutor Bishop of Limerick in the person of the Very Rev. Dean Butler. The letters stating the fact have come from the highest sources of information, and the Papal Bull, anthorising the consecration of his lordship, may be expected immediately .- Limerick Reporter.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The ceremony of installing the Very Rev. Monsiguor Woodlock, Inte Pre-sident of All Hallows College, in the dignity of Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, took place on Sunday under circumstances of great pomp and splendour. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin preached a most eloquent and appropriate sermon on the occasion.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT ST PATRICE'S CONTENT. DOWNPATRICE .- Miss Salina Kirwan, daughter of Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, Dublin, was solemnly received in this convent, on Sunday last, by the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian.

ALL HALLOWS' MISSIONARY COLLEGE, DRUMCONDERA. - The Very Rev. Father Bennett has been appointed President of All Hallows' College, in the room of the Right Rev. Mgr. Woodlock, Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland. The Rev. Michael Barry succeeds Father Bennett as Vice-President.

ILIBH CATHOLIC CHURCHES .- Catholic Cathedrals and Churches of great magnificence are rearing their heads in all parts of the country. On a lofty hill overtowering the city of Armagh, and immediately facing the ancient Cathedral now in the hands of the Protestants, stands forth in glorious proportions our Primatial and National Cathedral of St. Patrick : a noble pile worthy of the science of architecture in its palmiest days. Again, even in the Orange stronghold of Orangeism, and in the midst of the Prentice Boys of Derry, the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly has had the boldness to plant a splendid Church. In Cork a most magnificent and imposing Church progresses rapidly; Bandon has had a very beautiful one lately consecrated. In Monaghan, the Venerable Dr. M. Nally is erecting a Cathedral Church; and in Long-ford, Dr. Kilduff is bringing to completion a large and handsome structure commenced by his predecessor; but I do believe that the small and unpretending town of Wexford can fairly claim to bear away the palm from the rest of Ireland, as there within a stone's throw of each other, standing forth as monuments of the zeal and energy of our humble priest, for both were erected by the persevering exertions of the Parish Priest, Rev. James Roche who travelled far and wide, and was appalled by no difficulties, in collecting the necessary funds ; and I have heard that the cost of each exceeded £8,000.

THE STORY OF A "CONVERT."-A correspondent writing from Roundstone says :- The Rev. Father Griffin, R.C.A., had been called upon last Friday, the 14th instant, to administer the rites of the Catholic Church to one John Ward, of Errilough, parish of Roundstone, county of Galway. John Ward had been a Jumper or "Convert" to the Protestant Church for the last five or six years, and also bell-ringer during that time in Roundstone Protestant Church. Father Griffin went when called upon, but when he arrived at Ward's house he was told he was not required so he returned home. It appears that when he sent for the priest he thought that he was dying, but when the Priest had arrived he was recovered; the next day they sent for a parson to Clifden to the Rev. Mr. Darcy stating that he would not allow the priest to go near him. So the Rev. Mr. Mooney, a parson from Clifden came out on Saturday evening the 15th instant, and attended him; I understand that the parson was in great delight, stating that he had received himself, and that he would not allow the pricat to go near him. Oh, what a story for Exeter Hall dupes! But on Sunday, the 16th instant, Ward got very unwell, and he was told that he was So when the poor man perceived that he dying. was dying, he sent a second time for Father Griffin on Sunday evening; so the priest went and attended Ward, who died on the following Monday, the 17th instant, about two o'clock. The poor people were delighted that he died a Catholic, for they freouently heard Ward say that he would send for the priest when he was dying, and that he would not noon was fair and the air cool and balmy. In all remain five moments with the Protestants only for parts of the country, for miles round about Dablin, the pay, for he was getting £7 or £8 for ringing the vegetation is most luxuriant, and even the "oldes" bell and keeping the Church clean. So he was buried on Tuesday, the 18th instant. May be rest in peace. THE CLARE MONUMENT TO O'CONNELL .- The Committee entrusted with the erection of the testimonial of a nation's gratitude to its benefactor and liberator, has thought it right to appeal to all Ireland for aid towards the completion of the good work, and Mr. Michael Considine has been appointed to receive the subscriptions of all who wish to have a share in a national undertaking so patriotic and so creditable to its promoters. We trust that the appeal will not be unheeded. It is but a few years since the least Ireland, on the first day of January, 1861. It appears word of the great tribune would have aroused the attention of the whole Irish nation. Surely the call cluding reserve, consisted of 12,079 officers and men now made in his name will not fall on spathetic ears of all ranks classified as follows :-- 1 inspector-gene-The idea of creeting a monument to the emaucipator [ral, 1 deputy do., 1 assistant do., 1 receiver. County of Catholic Ireland, on the scene of his earliest tri- inspectors-5 lat rate, on good service pay at £295 umph, was certainly a happy one, and we trust to per annum each; 22 lat rate at £250; 8 2nd rate at see it successfully carried out. Ireland has seen £220; 6 extra, at £180 Sub-inspectors-82 is many changes and experienced many alteration of feeling during the last few years, but she bas seen no on good service pay, at £132; 83 third class at £100. cause to change the feelings of gratitude and veneration with which she so long regarded the name of \$50. Constables dismounted -1,740 at ± 36 ; do Daniel O'Council. Let us hope, then, that the Clare specially appointed, 6 at £40; do. mounted, 76 at Monument to the great Catholic Emancipator will be successfully completed, and that all Ireland will have a share in a work which is one of historic interrest. Let it not be said that: O'Connell outlived his fame and the gratitude which during his lifetime his assistant inspector-general, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinar admiring country was never wearied of showing him. GOOD LANDLORDISN. -- We have heard with much extra do specially appointed, at £70. Head Consis-satisfaction from the Rev. George O'Sullivan, P. P., bles -- 1st rate 2 at £60; 2nd rate 4 at £50. Consis-Killorgin, that Mr. Annaslay Simona with a state of the second Killorglin, that Mr. Annesley Simpson, unlike too many who have purchased property in this country 9 at £40; do. mounted, 5 at £38; do. acting mounted is giving large employment on his farms in the or dismounted, 33 at £38; Go. Schug Bounter parish of Keelgarrylander. Six hundred men are rate 246 at £27 14s; do. mounted, on extra ps, now daily employed in draining and fencing, at 25 at £29 4; do. 2nd rate, 1 at £24. Total re fair wages, punctually paid, every Saturday. The served force at deput—Men and officers, 381; borse tenantry, too, we have every reason to feel assured 33. will be dealt with a paternal spirit, and form a contrast to those on some other properties purchased under the Landed Estates Courts, where ecormons rents have been put or, and many excellent and industrious tenants, who had expended their capital and labor, under false assurances, cont adrift .--Tralec Chronicle. GOLD IN CARRICEPERGUS -A considerable amount | they went in to pay their rent, to sign it-every one of excitoment is at present existing in Carrickfergus, owing to the discovery of a mineral supposed to be gold, found by the railway workmen in a cutting at Clipperstown. This substance is found in a strata of clay, in the composition of which exists a large amount of disintegrated quartz and gneiss, and in this is the supposed gold dispersed. So strikingly is the deposit allied to auriferous clay that it requires a minute examination to detect what the substance in reality is. Hundreds gathered and washed it, but were unable to carry the process any further. It was, however, analysed by Mr. Alexander Sutherland, and the result is that the gold is nothing but small scales of mica-one of the constituents of gneiss-highly impregnated with oxide of iron, which is the cause of the golden colour which it possesses. Its specific gravity is 3-16. Its analysis is-Silica, 51; oxide of iron, 15; lime, 3; alumnia, &c., 31 .- Northern Whig.

Masting or figist Mangers. A very important seting of Irish members of parliament was held on Thursday in the Tea Room of the House of Commons, for the purpose of considering the bill lately introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Campbell to repeal the penal clause by which Catholic press are prohibited from celebrating mixed marriages in free land; and secondly to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the motion given by Si High Cairns for the appointment of a selection mithugh Uairns for the approximate aw of Ireland. Among the bonourable members present were - The Right Hon. W. W. Monsell; the Right Hon. More OFFerell, The O'Conor Don, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Waldron Mr. The O'Conor Loo, Mr. Surivau, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Corbally, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Lanigan, Dr. Brady, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Blake, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Magnire, Mr. Desmonde, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Butt and Mr. Gregory ; the Very Rev. Canon Farrell was also present. Mr. Monsell was called to the chair and a very long debate ensued, in the course of which reference was especially made to the feelings and opinions of the Catholic clergy upon the important subjects involved in any interference with the existing law of marriage in Ireland, It was represented with regard to Lord Campbell's bill, that although it professed to remove a penal enactment disgraceful to the age and the country, still that the abolition was to be accompanied by coadi. tions which the Catholic clergy felt they could not tions which the outdoite clergy fat they could not comply with. At present a Catholic priest could avoid the penalty by sending the parties in the first instance to the district registrar. The bill of Lord Campbell, would not, therefore, place them in any better position than that in which they now stood. For these reasons it was determined that the bill should be opposed when it reached the Commons, With regard to the Committee, of which Sir Hugh Cairns had given notice, it was urged that while the Presbyterians were perfectly justified in coming to Parliament for the redress of any grievances under which they might labour, it was not necessary to in. clude in the inquiry that portion of the subject which related to the marriage of Catholics, because Catho lics, who were most interested in the matter, had not alleged any grievance, nor asked for any additional legislation on the subject. It was also stated that even in the penal time of Irish history the legislature had not attempted to interfere with the Catholic clergy in their mode of celebrating marriage between members of their own community. The opinions of the late Dr. Troy and of Mr. O'Connell were quoted as averse to any interference with the clergy in matter which affected so materially the morals and the happiness of the Irish people. After, considerable discussion it was unanimously agreed that ap bonourable member should move an amendment to the motion of Sir Hugh Cairns, to the effect that the proposed inquiry should not include the considera. tion of the marriage law so far as it related to Catholics. The O'Donoghue was absent from this meeting having been summoned to Dublin in conse-

quence of the illness of his wife .- Freeman's Journal THE IRIBH POOR LAW .-- We understand that the Roman Catholic chaplain of the Waterford Union Workhouse has been summoned to give evidence before the select committee of the House of Com. mons, at present inquiring into the Irish poor law with a view to its amendment.

Five or six able young Irishmen were in Lime rick yesterday, after returning from America, in which employment for all but republican enthusiasts Southern slave-owners, or mere manslayers is lost -Not having had time to contract obligation or love to the Great Western democracy, and not wishing to imbrue their hands in the blood perhaps of their brethren, they have thought it better to come back to their native land, and take their chance in it until the fratricidal and insane war in the West is over -Munster News.

THE WEATHER. - A severe thunder storm broke over the city on Sunday morning, shortly after two o'clock. Approaching midnight the air became most oppressive and sultry, and flashes of sheet lightning played about in every direction. About a quarter to two the lightning became vivid in its character, and each flash was followed by salvoes of the loudest thunder ever heard in these latitudes. After a num ber of desfening peaks rain came in torrents and continued without intermission to five o'clock. Anoth er thunder storm of a very modified character passed from the westward at half-past nine on Monday. Heavy showers fell during the day, but the after

The period of Alexander III. was a period of supremacy over the powers of the world which had usurped upon the powers of the Church.

The period of Clement VII. was a period when the Pontificate of Jesus Christ, in the person of his Vicar, was more than ever unfolded and made resplendent before the eyes of men. It is a glory which stands steadfast to this day, the light of which flows down upon us even to this hear.

And, therefore, we may believe that the period in which we live shall have a future. I see that those periods have accumulated one upon another, so that the glories of the first lives in the second, the second in the third, the third in the fourth, and so on. All the antecedent glories we find fall upon it still. I see, too, another law that these glories rise, increase. and culminate. They are always growing ampler as time goes on. And in this we have a law laid down, namely, that the future shall be more glorious than the past, and that the last glories of the Holy See shall be greater than the first. You know that the revolution, that is the rising of men without God, and united to dethrone the Vicar of Jesus Christ is increasing, nultiplying, colarging itself throughout Europe. It is coming down from the north as Mamommedanism came up by the south-spreading along the whole line and encompassing the north of Christendom as Mahommedanism enclosed the south. certainly will the revolution directed against the Vicar of Jesus Christ be overthrown. When-in When-in nions of men. The power of God, which launched which manifests the glory and the wisdom of God. there was not a higher will above to control its action. Over the will of man is the will of God. "The heathens have conspired together, and the na-tions are imagining vain things." "The kings of the earth stand up and take counsel against the Lord and against His Anointed." But there is a will swerve to the right hand or to the left. God is above them all. His predestizations are eternal, and the time will come when He will accomplish them. This is our confidence - a confidence in truths and in principles which are immutable by virtue of their own intrinsic certainty-they must be when the time is come, for they cannot fail. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My word shall not pass away."

Parents must hever put away their own youth. They must never cease to be young. Their sympastorms surrounded him. Many men about him the great Council of Trent was preparing-the comparatively safe, even in the society of others.

12 o'clock.

mere promising season .- Dublin Paper.

HAIL STORM AT KINGSTOWN .- On Tuesday evening Kingstown was visited with a tremendous bailstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. So intense was the storm that several houses have been flooded. So great a storm has not been known in Kingstown for the last half century.-Ib.

THE CONSTABULARY .- A statement has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons, showing the amount of constabulary force employed in each county, county of a city, and county of a town, in from this return that the total force in counties, inclass, at £150; 66 2nd class at £120; 23 2nd class Head-constables 49 1st rate, at 60; 286 2nd rate, a £38; do. acting, mounted or dismounted, 348 at £30. Sub-constables - 8,297 1st rate, at £27 14s.; de mounted on extra pay, 233 at £29 4s; do 2nd rate, 74 at £24. Horses 323. At the depot, Phonix Park-1 surgeon, 1 paymaster, 1 sub-inspector, 1 1st rate a \$150; 2 2nd rate, at £120; 5 3rd rate at £100; bles - Dismounted 33 at £36 ; do. specially appointed

LORD LEITRIN'S PETITION-LETTERKENNY, JURI 25, 1861.-It is not generally known how Lote Lettrim got up his petition from, as it were, some of the people of the county of Donegal, of their own accord. 'The fact is, it was drawn up (by himsel, I suppose), and left in his office where his rent is collected, and the tenantry asked modestly, when know what the refusal of an agent's or a land lord's request entails. This is the way the petition for the protection of the tenantry of the county bonaction Donegal was got up; and it was for their protection and elevation that the Glenvengh gladiator el desvoured to get compensation for sheep that he lost, and which, it was shown by the evidence of a person named John M'Munigle, and another called Cords Coyle, were killed by Rankin, the shepherd, for bi own use. This evidence was given by them before the bench in Churchill upon the 6th of this month. It is too evident from these facts that this country is in good hands .- Correspondent.

RAILWAY A COIDENT. - The train which leaves Gal-way and is due at Dublin at 10 cclock, P.m. wai run into on Saturday night near Enfield by a train carrying reapers on their way to England none the passengers in the Galway train were bjut though some of the reapers received bruises but a The Summer assizes for the Queen's Co. were to to any serious extent. Two of the injured men a commence at Maryborough, on the 17th of July, at in the Richmond Hospital, but it is hoped they all not seriously injured.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 19, 1861.

OMAGH AND DUNGANNON RAILWAY -It is expectithat this line will be opened next month, in time station at Omsgh will be between the present goods stores and the old passenger, platform.

He shirt

TREEGALWAY COMPANY'S MAIL .- We learn from tolerably good authority, that the Galway business is as good as settled. It will be in favour of the renewing of the contract. The Lord Lieutenant Ireland has been the active agent, and he has epresented the necessity of smoothing down the feelings of the irate Irish .- Court Journal.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS .-DUBLIN CASTLE, 19TH JUNE, 1861 .- Gentlemen-The Lord Lieutenant's attention has been called to the fact that in some counties in Ireland the offence of faction fighting, which had happily disappeared, is: again exhibiting itself. It is of great importance that this practice should be at once checked, and his Excellency deems it advisable that for the future such cases should be sent to the assizes for trial.-I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, " Thomas A Larcom."

ANOTHER ORANGE OUTRAGE .- On Thursday night a number of Catholic boys and girls were amusing themselves dancing round a bonfire in Ballyholan, in the vicinity of Newry, celebrating St. John's Eve when some Orange miscreants approached, under cover of the darkness, and fired five shots in amongst them. Happily, only one of these took effect ; a boy received a ball in the knee, which the doctor fears has lamed him for life. The police authorities used every exertion last night to discover the authors of this murderous attack, but as yet without success. As we have two Catholic magistrates in Newry, the Orangemen have been heretofore rather shy in carrying out the noble principles of the society. The present outrage has, therefore, caused a great sensation.

The Orangemen and the Druses of Syria are somewhat alike in ferocity. The former shed Catholic blood in Ireland, and the latter imitates him in Damascus and the Lebannon. The only way to tame the Druses is to hang up a few of them till they are dead; and doubtless if the same remedy were applied to the Orangemen, it might tame them in a similar manner. The July anniversaries are fast approaching, and we call on the authorities to take immediate steps for securing the peace in Uister. Let the Catholics of that province watch the conduct of the Government, and should they find that no efficient force is sent to preserve the peace, let them take care to have their fire arms in order, and ready for any emergency. They will not, of course, provoke any party or excite any one to hostilities; but if they are attacked, let them take care and vigorously defend themselves and be sure to come off the victors.-Dundalk Democrat.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-JUNE 24TH.-THE EVICTIONS IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL .- On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Scully moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, re-presenting that Mr. John George Adair, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Donegal, has recently ejected all the inhabitants from a tract of land in that county, under circumstances which appear to this House to affect seriously the general peace and well being of the district, praying that she may be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry with a view to consider whether it is fitting that Mr. Adair shall continue to hold her Majesty's commission. He entered at great length into the cir-cumstances attending the Donegal evictions, alleging that no real cause for suspicion rested on the tenants for participation in the crime; that the proceeding would be a profitable one to Mr. Adair, at the cost of his tenants and of the county, which had been put to great expense for police; and that the charges brought forward by Mr. Adair were unjust and groundless. It a landlord chose to assert his right of clearing his property, he had no right to do so under the injurious pretext thus put forward, or by confounding the innocent with the guilty. In every point of view the matter was one which callde for strict inquiry whatever should be the shape which that inquiry should assume, if only for the purpose of affording Mr. Adair an opportunity for his justification. Several other Members having spoken. Mr. Cardwell observed that the question under debate involved matters of the deepest import but the facts lay within a narrow compass. It was thus-whether censure ought to be cast on the Government of the country for not removing Mr. Adair from the commission of the peace. He had perfore stated his opinion, that there was no cause for such removal, and that opinion he still adhered to. Adverting to the Ribbon conspiracies, he ad-mitted that of late years there had been a change for the better in the county of Donegal, but it could not be said that Ribbonism was extinct. Before the murder of Mr. Adair's steward that gentleman had given notice to a large number of his tenantry, on the ground of improvements. Entering into the facts of the case, he declared that he could not agree with Mr. Adair in considering the subsequent facts as proving the complicity of the tenantry with the murder, neither did be believe in such complicity. The Irish Government deeply lamented the determination of Mr. Adair to remove his tenantry in which, regret he himself fully shared as in any case, punishing the innocent for the fault of the guilty. But this was not the-question before them. That question was whether Mr. Adair should be removed from the commission of the peace. It was a maxim of sound policy that a magistrate should be independent of the Government, and not a mere tool of office; and, as Mr. Adair had acted within he limits of his legal rights, it would have been a most dangerous precedent if they superseded him ; neither was there anything in his subsequeat declaration which would have justified them in so doing. Again declaring his disapproval of the conduct of Mr. Adair, he called on the house to declare its approval of the proceedings of the Government. Lord C. Hamilton protested against the suspicions of cognizance of the murder throws out against particular persons during the course of the debate. The Speaker having put the question, the motion of Mr. Scully was negatived without a division. THE AFFAIR AT PALLASKENRY .- Major Gavin asked the Ohief Secretary for Ireland whether his at-tention had been called to a riot that took place on the 14th instaut, in the village of Pallaskenry, in the county of Limerick, caused by the posting of a placard, alleged to be offensive to the religious feelings of the people of that village, and whether he would take steps to prevent a repetition of conduct which may be calculated to excite angry feelings. Mr. Cardwell replied that through the exertions of the Roman Catholic priest the district was now quiet, and the Protestaet clergyman had promised for the future to abstain from any repetition of the conduct which had caused the excitement. TIPPEBARY PAST AND PRESENT .- At the Cashel sessions recently, Serjeant Howley said-I forgot to bring down, but I have by me, the calendar of prisoners for spring assizes 1837. There were at that time 173 persons charged with crimes and offences of the highest and most grievous nature. I shall merely mention a tew items of this calendar. For murder 44 persons; for aiding a murder 14; for conspiracy to murder 5; manslaughter 6; rape 1; robbery 1; burglary and robbery of arms 28; shooting at 2; presenting fire arms at persons 3; firing into houses 5; grievous assaults 8; threatening notice 1. These items, which do not fill up the entire number on the calendar, will present a lamentable picture of the condition of the county at that period What are the calendars for both ridings of the county at last spring assizes? Do they amount to 30? Mr. Dorney-They do not, my lord. The learned judge continued-I am informed by an officer of the court that they do not, and none of the offences are of a serious character, and therefore it is a great gratification to find this great county in so improved a condition, and so free from crime.

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- DISTURBANOR IN MONAGHAN .- On Tuesday evening as the constabulary force were being drilled on the square of Monaghan, a militiaman who was passing made some offensive observation which annoyed the police, by one of whom the militianian was thrust eside, and some unpleasant feeling arose in consequence. On Thursday night, a militiaman, who was drunk, went to the police barrack and endeavoured to force his way in. He was prevented by the police-man on duty. The militiaman took his belt and struck gave him a blow in return. The militiaman then went off for his comrades, a body of whom came instantly and attacked the police barrack. An immonse crowd of people gathered together, and there was every appearance of disturbance. The authorities called the militia into barrack, and sent a telegraphic message to Belfast for troops, fearing that the excitement which had arisen might occusion more un-pleasant results next day. A large force of Military and police reached Monaghan on Friday morning. The militia were paraded in the barrack square, and fourteen men were identified as having been prominent in an attack on the police barrack on the previous evening. These men were sent to the county prison to wait an investigation .- Irishman

THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM .- It is rumoured that the Irish convict system, which has been so admi-rably managed of late years—which presents such an admirable contrast to our painful English failure -may be remodelled, crippled, or in some indirect way transferred to other hands. We should deprecate the latter calamity almost as much as the former. The present managers of the Irish system are its creators; they manage it with the capacity which belongs to interested men. In the hands of any other men, we believe, upon the grounds we have so frequently explained, that its main principles would be sound, prodent, and judicious. But they would be less valuable-they would be carried out by those who care comparatively little about them-who perhaps partially distrust them-who have no personal enthusiasm on their behalf. And it is possible that even these principles which have been so well tested might be materially modified and seriously impaired. We hope there is no good ground for anticipating these events. It would be a great calamity to Ireland if one of its few efficient offices should be rendered inefficient-it would be a calamity to the world if the convict system which has succeeded the best should be relinquished the soonest; it would be a still greater calamity if that system should be replaced by another which has been very unsuccessful. - Economist.

PROSELYTISM EXPOSED BY A PROTESTANT. -- On Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. Biggs (a Protestunt Clergyman) delivered a lecture in Dublin, in presence of a numerous audience, on "The Alleged Successes of the Proselytising Agencies on both sides of the Atlantic, including an Exposure of the Chiniquy Mission, and the Pretenzions of the Irish Church Missions' Society." The exciting nature of the topics comprised in the above-advertised programme seemed to create no small amount of interest among the audience. The Rev. lecturer commenced his discourse by giving a sketch of the state of re-ligion in America. He drew a melancholy picture of the utter failure of what is called the Protestant Mission in the Canadas, and then went into a lengthened memoir of the career in that country of Father Chiniquy, the details of which were the very reverse of flattering to that individual. He read several documents and extracts from American newspapers in corroboration of his statements. He then proceeded to speak of the Irish Church Missions. He stated that he first became acquainted with the doings and workings of this society in the year 1859. The Diocesan Education Society of Cork were not then in a position to pay a qualified inspector. He (Dr. Biggs) volunteered to do this duty, and his services had been gratefully accepted. He solemnly protested that at that period he believed that the reports given out by the society were correct, and that numerous persons were converted to Protestantism by the agency of the society. He went on his mission rejoicing, but after travelling far and near he could find no converts. The word was, "Oh, they had receded, and gone back again to Catholicity, but that he would find the real converts farther west." Well, he travelled onwards towards the setting sun without finding one convert, till at last, on the banks of Reuman River, he found some eighteen or twenty. But, ob, what converts were they ?-

(Hear, hear.) In fact, he found that the whole affair as regarded the conversion of Irish Catholics to

when he was speaking of the power of the Gospel, he said -" Yes; and I could convert any person here: that I chose before saven o'clock." As other in-stances, we may give the following :-- "The fellows with white neck-cloths and black coats are the best agents of the Devil ;"" "There is no use knocking at ediy on Saturday, the 15th June, 1861, about twelve door ;" " The Devil's meal is all bran ;" " What do they care about poor souls reasting in damnation?" &c., &c. After the close of one of his singularly un-grammatical periods, the speaker turned round to the policeman with it. The policeman retaliated and | get a drink of water from the hands of the chairman, and said-"I'am a tectotaller, boys! I love whiskey selling as I love the Devil. No damnation for me, for you: no damnation whiskey for anybody 1" These are only a few samples of the style and manner of Mr. Richard Weaver's address of one hour and ten minutes-an address which, in extravagance, vulgarity, ignorance, and irreverence, was seldom surpassed during the high days of "Revival" fanaticism, and against which we were glad to see upwards of a dozen Presbyterian clergymen who were present protest indignantly. It is undesirable to give names; it is sufficient to say that several of these ministers were prominent leaders in the "Revival" movement. and some of them, speaking to our Reporter, last evening, characterised the proceedings as "utter blasphemy," and said that they were sorry to see any of their hearers present .- Norhern Whig. "THE VOICE OF THE POPULATION" ON COUNT CA-

vour .- Everybody recollects the energy with which the Mail and Packet preached the doctrine that " the voice of the population" was an infallible tribunal. Vain was all effort to convince the Mail and Packet that "the voice of the population had necessity" to discuss or prove its utterances. "Why discuss the justice of "Pio Nono's rule? The voice of the po-pulation (quoth the Packet) "is against it; it must be bad rule." "Why tell us of all the claims King Ferdinand had on the affections of Neapolitans, or of their shameful ingratitude toward him? The Neapolitans (quoth the Pachet) "have had demonstra-tions against him - they have had illuminations for his death.' We invite the consistent admiration of the Muil and Packet for the voice of the population" of Castleown Bearchaven (not in Naples), where " nonular demonstration" and "illumination" have infallibly decided the merits of Count Cayour-the latest "sign and warning" of the Excommunication. -No less a witness than a Mr. O'Grady, R.N., testifies that "shortly after the arrival of the mail on Monday evening it became generally known that Count Cavour was dead, and about eight o'clock in the evening no less than four tarbarrels were blazing in different parts of the little village, and some carried round through it on men's shoulders. The news was quickly conveyed to the country, and some persons lit a bonfire on the neighbouring hill of Knockoora, which continued to blaze for nearly two hours," We expect the Mail and Packet to excute a special Wheelabout and turnabout, jump Jim Crow" with reference to the infallibility of the voice of the popu-

lation."-Morning News. CHARMS OF LAW. - Edward Harnett summoned John Scanlau for trespass of one pig. In this case two Attorneys were employed, and on three days the parties had to come seven miles to court, incurring a pecuniary loss of 10s or 15s besides cost for a sixpenny trespass. The case was dismissed with 5s cost to crown the expense. Daniel Wren summoned Henry Massy for 71d, flour sold (under the small debts act). An informality in the process service caused this to be dismissed with 2s 6d costs, thus involving a payment of 5s for 71 which was lost.—Munster News.

There is now going about Swinford, county Mayo, an old woman, (a beggar) named Catherine Mahon, aged 103 years. She was born in Tavrane, in the county of Mayo near Mr. O'Grady's place and married at the age of 18. She was 40 years the year of the French invasion, and had four in family, one son and three daughters at that time; she had eleven children in all. Her husband is dead for the last forty years, and all her children are also dead; the last of them died six years ago. She recollects every incident of notice that has occurred since she was a child. Her intellect is now as clear as a person of twenty, and converses in her native tongue with much ease and judgment. She is perfect in sight and walks quite crect, not even requiring the use of a stick.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. J. T. White, B. A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, and late Editor of the Union newspaper, was received into the Church on Sunday last, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, Berkeley-square. - Weekly Register 29th ult.

upon him. Notwithstanding, his constitution proved unable to resist the virulent nature, of his complaint and, surrounded by a number of his Priests, and afo'clock noon .--- Cor. London Tablet.

TAXATION POLICY OF CONSERVATISM. - By what mode shall we raise the necessary revenue? We do not seek this in reference to exceptional years, when from actual war charges we are obliged to resort to loans or to a system of taxation which, if continued in times of peace would be ruinous. We want to know the best general principle. Shall we resort to direct taxation or indirect taxation? Now it must be distinctly understood that these terms do not set forth the issue between Conservatism and Radicalism. The revenue is obtained from the resources of the country. Each man contributes his quota according to the share of the national resources at his disposal. If the working man has to pay a pound a cear towards the national expenditure, it is, as far as the principle of contributing his share is concerned, quite immaterial whether the pound is paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer, via the grocer, the tobacconist and the publican, or whether it be paid to the tax collector. Yet it is not to be denied that a system of general direct taxation, even if possible, would be most inconvenient, costly and oppressive. It would give the artizan, for example, credit for his taxes instead of obliging him to pay them from week to week, and from day to day to day. Unless he exercised a providence rare in any class of the community, his weekly wages would be expended weekly, and the quarterly or half-yearly demand for taxes would involve him in difficulties. The charge of collection, too, would be enormous. The three or four millions of revenue contributed by the working classes through the tobacco duty is collected by a few officers of the different ports, but to collect the same amount directly from the working classes would require an army of collectors. Moreover, indirect taxation is pliable. It adapts itself to the varying circumstances of the working classes. It they have less to spend, they have less to pay. If their wages are lowered from a commercial or manufacturing crisis, or from the inclemency of the senson, they may do with less ten, tobacco, or beer, and so temporarily contribute less to the national exchequer. Indeed, the idea of substituting direct for indirect taxation is chimerical, except in the way proposed by Messra. Cobden and Bright. " Direct Taxation versus Indirect Taxation" is a mero delusive ory, an ingenious expression for a revolutionary dogma.-The real meaning of this demand is, that instead of all classes paying taxes, some classes should be excepted. The object of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, an object they openly avow, is to exempt the working classes from taxation, and to put all the burdens of the State on property and income. Let us assume the consummation of this project-that our Customs are abolished, ourExcise laws repealed, indirect taxation at an end, the working classes exempted from the payment of taxes, and property and income contributing the entire revenue. What would be the ultimate result? Would the working classes become richer, and the property classes poorer? Would there be a division of property? Those who anticipate practical communism from the adoption of Messrs. Cobden and Bright's scheme are sure to be disappointed. Property and capital are indestructible, though they may by bad legislation and many other causes be driven from one country to another. Suppose we charge capital with the whole taxation of England it would at once seek other countries where it was equitably treated. This would be the case even with land. We all know that the agricultural produce of our country is due not only to the native fertility of the soil, but to the capital invested in it. But who would invest capital in Engish agriculture when the same capital invested in other countries would yield a much larger return? So the manufacturers and agriculturists would transfer their capital to other countries, labour would become superabundant and the wages of the En lish working classes would fall. That is the true solution Wages would fall. The working classes would not be exempt from taxation. Instead of paying their own taxes, their employers would pay their taxes for them. After all, wages but the representative of | tion of the elder Adams - a blow manifestly aimed food, raiment, lodging, and other necessities of civilised life, including taxes. The higher the taxation of a country the higher the wages of the artizan. Not that excessive taxation is a benefit to community. But if it is, to some extent, a national dis-aster, it cannot injure a class. Society is too closely burning torch into the hand of the incendiary? knit together for one class to suffer without affecting others. The revenue of the country is derived from the income of the country. Labour works income out of capital. Whether capital is the sole paymaster to the State, or whether labour pays its own share the money comes from the same source. And though direct cannot be substituted for indirect taxation except in the Cobden-Bright sense of exempting the working class from the payment of taxes, and though such exemption is only apparent, yet it is of the last importance that the scheme should be opposed by Conservatism. It would make the working classes the mere serfs of their employers. No people are politically or even socially free who do not pay their own taxes. The demagogues who desire the working classes not to pay taxes know this At present the working classes are not sufficiently under their dominion. It will be a great point to give them wages less than their taxes. It will prevent careful artizans saving a little out of his taxes by buying less beer or tobacco, and so being, to some extent, ind ependent of the manufacturer. It will encourage and develop the vice of improvidence. It will, we say, inevitably reduce the working classes to the dead level of social and political serfdom. The reasons why Conservatism fights for indirect taxation, whilst allowing the use or necessity of some direct taxation, are nalpable. Not to preserve property and capital for they need no protection. Not even to keep capital in England, for after a temporary disturbance, unless the spirit and energy of the race were broken, capital would still abide with us. Conservatism adheres to indirect taxation to conserve the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of the working classes, and in the years to come the working classes will be grateful to Conservatism for preserving them from the machinations of their enemies Years to come ? The reaction has already set in. The free working classes of Eugland are already more conservative than democratic, and are daily growing more Conservative. - Atlas. William Seabright Chalkley, the Dissenting preacher, who absconded from Liverpool some time back. a defaulter of £40,000 to a loan society of which he was secretary and manager, has been recognised by one of the losers by his fraud, at Sonthampton, and apprehended. Among his papers was found a printed certificate of his admission and recognition as a "local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church" in Pennsylvania, where he passed as the " Rev. William S. Cook," and also letters from the pastor of the church, the Rev. W. Thompciscan Convent of the Immaculate Conception, in son, giving "our dear friend William S. Cock" a Glasgow, a community which already numbers more very high character for piety, sound doctrine, and other good qualities.

FIRE IN ALBANY .- At about seven p.m., a fire proke out in the freight house at the Boston depot East Albany on the 5th instant. So fierce was the ter the prayers for the dying had been recited by Dr: confingration that nothing could be saved. The de-Murdock, he breathed his last calmly and content. struction of property embraces two large freight destruction of property embraces two large freight depots, the passengers depot, the licket office, the elevator, fifty-four car loads of freight, eight car loads of live hogs, five canal boats and one valuable freight bridge. The long passenger bridge was partially saved; the canal boats were all loaded with grain. The loss by this fire will exceed half a million of dollars. The buildings that were destroyed cost the company over \$400,000. Rumors prevailed of loss of life; but nothing certain on that point has yet transpired. The company had no insurance.

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FIRE IN MILWAUKEE. - A fire in Milwaukee, Wis. on the Fourth of July, destroyed the American House, owned by P. Kane & Sons ; two brick stores, owned by C. H. Williams, six frame buildings, occupied as stores west of the American Hotel; the Methodist meeting-house on the north side of Spring street, and all the frame buildings to Austin's Block which was considerably damaged. Also several small frame buildings used as shops, north of the Methodist Church. The loss will fully reach \$100,-000.

Protestantism is plunging down into the pit whence it emerged, amid the exectations of lovers of the country it has betrayed. It is recognized that Protestant political preachers have plunged us into this trouble. The Tyngs and Thompsons, and the rest of them, are rushing out of their deserted churches, and taking to "street-preaching" again-like other venders of damaged ware They are yelping and howling in newspapers that they buy up, or pay for the privilege of editing. Even since we began writing this article we have received a letter from a leading and trusted member of a Protestant church, widely known and respected, in which he says.

"Many of us (Protestan's hitherto) are regularly attending Catholic churches, for the reason that there we can hear the pure Gospel, unalloyed with politics. • I must either become a Catholic, or else wander off, I fear, into Infidelity. • • I am surprised to find thousands thinking as I do.

Could we publish the private letters we have received in the last six months, from North as well as South, from the scores of men not Catholic-some professing that they have neither known nor liked the Catholic religion, except as they find it set forth in the Freeman's Journal, and in the high patriotism that it has practically illustrated—it would go far to show that weather Protestantism has succeeded in running the country or not, it has, at least, ruined itself in the attempt .- N. Y. Freeman.

THE YANKER PURITAN .- What is this Puritanwhat his psychological characteristics--what his re-lations in history ? Why, sir, he is indoctrinated with the conviction that he is the elect vicegerent of God upon earth. His life, from the cradle to the grave, is pragmatica-perpetually intermedding with the affairs of his neighbour; fastening his plummet to the illicit line of his faith, sounding the hearts of men and anothematising as pagan and pestiferous, whatever may be inharmonious with his own cogitations. His long visage, nasal twang, canting hypocrisy, and involorable prying, baniahed him from England to Holland, where he soon became equally obnoxious. and was constrained to emigrate to the sterile rocks of Massachusetts, from which locality he has succeeded in keeping the whole continent, savage and civilised, in hot water ever since. Nursed in a horror of two imaginary phantoms-slavery and Popery-he is an accomplished hater of his fellow-men before he has begun to learn how to love God What his course relative to the slave owner has been we have partially seen; but his policy in regard to your religion and mine-the religion of our dismantled and shivering country-remains to be examined. I will not, sir carry your mind back to those famous "Blue Laws," by the provisions of which the Roman Catholic, like the Son of Man, was denied a place whereon to rest his head in all New England. But soon after the formation of the Confederacy, and the establishment . the General Government, the true American principles embodied in them were subverted by the enactment of the "Puritan, Alien, and Sedition Laws," passed during the administraat Catholicism.

I will pass over similarly remote events, and ask you : Who kindled the persecutionist fires of 1844 and fostered Native Americanism ? Who were the Who laid in ashes of ruins the convent at Charlestown Massachusetts? Who attacked the Catholic Churches of Philadelphia? Who made a street bonfire of Dr. Moriarty's library? Who were the disciples of Fanny Wright and the apostles of Maria Monk? Who stoned the late Bishop Powell on his bed of death? Who called into life Know-Nothingism? Who sought to diefranchize the Catholic and the adopted citizen? Who sacked, pillaged, and burned the humble settlements of the Irish and the Germans in Cincinnati, and other Western cities ? I answer, your present I'uri anical allies and associates. And they have recently expelled the studeuts from the Catholic College at Georgetiawn, and converted it into a military barracks, to which desecration they contemplate reducing the convent of the boly women there also." Your race has been infamously slandered in nameless prints by your present brother officer - the contaminated inmate of a State prison-Ned Buntline. The helpless and unprotected women of your blood and lineage were ruthlessly insulten by Henry J. Raymond ; you called him to account for it; you found him a coward and a poltroon; and yet you have accepted him as one of your teachers. Your brother patriot and fellow-exile, John Mitchel, was proscribed in New York for expressing his opinions; the same Abolition element persecuted bim in Eastern Tennessee ; he found a home and a welcome in South Carolina in defending the independence of which his son recently distinguished himself. And the State you are immediately called upon to invade is Virginiaa State which smote down Know-Nothingism and secured to you citizenship; perhaps the first house you may sack will be the house of your gallant and knightly champion, Henry A. Wise. Let me implore you to pause, sir. Do not imbrue your hands in the blood of those who welcomed you, shared with you their hospitalities, and robed you in the garments of citizenship. At least do not involve your fellow-countrymen in your own error. Believe me, my heart beats with kindness and affection for you, and I write in sorrow rather than in anger. You do not understand this Southern Revo-lution. It is unlike any Revolution of history. It is a Revolution of opinion-not the work of an individual or a day, but the natural growth of years, spontaneously springing from the almost upanimous desire of the people of the seceded States. It is the resisting barrier of ancient habits and rights, against the contageous aggressions of new heterogeneous thoughts and actions, supported by an unanimity of feeling unexampled in the world's history. And these people, sir, can neither be crushed nor de-feated. They will fight for their independence with Spartan valour and Attic fortitude. You may wage a war of years against them, and beggar both sections of the country, but I tell you that so certain as the sun shines at mid-day the old Union will never be restored. And, as a final consequence, I again beg that you will recede from your false position-that you will not be instrumental in handing down your own name, or the names of any of our people, wreathed with the cypress of shame and infamy, to the pen of the future historian.—I am, sir,

Protestantism was a myth and a delusion. (Cheers and some disturbance.) During the fearful year of famine and pestilence (1847), when food and funds from England and America had been sent for the relief of the suffering and starving people, and for the rescue of a remnant of them from death-that food and these funds had been made available for the purpose of making what were called converts of famishing creatures, who, to use the words of some of them, only waited for the potatoes to come again. and the means of existence once more obtainable, to return to their own faith, and make their peace with God. (Loud cheering, followed by hissing and con-fusion in the centre of the room, where a body of persons were seated of evidently strong Protestant opicions.) The Rev. lecturer proceeded to cite some cases wherein the alleged converts were proved to be no converts at all, and were known to laugh to scorn the idea of their being made to desert their faith. He quoted an instance of a little girl who had been named as a Protestant convert, but who, it appeared, had been missing from her home, and a reward offered by her parents for her recovery. She had been six months in durance, and came back at last a Catholic as before. (Cheers.) He (Dr. Biggs) firmly believed that there was not such a thing in Ireland as a Catholic becoming a really and truly a convert to Protestantism. (Loud cheering.) [Here a gentleman costumed like a Protestant Clergyman sought to address the assemblage. He denonaced the reverend lecturer in no mild language. He was replied to by other parties present with equal warmth and considerable confusion ensued. When quiet was restored the Rev. Dr. Biggs renewed his discourse, and, after denouncing the proselytising system in Ireland as unsound in practice and fallacions in its results, he concluded amidst loud applause, mingled with vehement demonstrations of disapprobation from the parties present who were of opposite opinions.] Finally the assemblage separated quietly. -Freeman.

STREET PREACHING .- On Sunday upwards of 20 clergymen and laymen preached in the open air in different streets in Belfast. Among these was Mr. Richard Weaver, the "great Evangelist" and "con-verted prize figuter," who harangued in his usual style to a large assemblage .- Northern Whig.

A PROTESTANT EVANGELISM .- On Monday ovening, Mr. Richard Weaver, advertised as a "Converted Prize-fighter and Great Evangelist," delivered his first discourse in Belfast. The Queen's Island was selected as the scene of his appearance and his audience numbered about 1,000 people. Mr. Weaver's statements-that in his day he has appeared in the "Ring"-are well sustained by appearances, for he bears the marks and tokens of many a hard-fought fight, and his contour would announce his natural calling had he not the manliness to acknowledge his and an affiliated house in Bayswater, London. Beformer occupation. Mr. Weaver, having given out a psalm or hymn, which was sung by the audience, tions had been partially begun for the establishment took as his text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of of a branch house at Buckie. His Lordship's retir-Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Mr. Weaver, who appears ; went far to conceal the serious difficulties he had to to be totally illiterate, and entirely unable to give a Scriptural quotation accurately, went on at great length to deliver an address an this subject. His discourse was interspersed with stories about his own " charge of mind," and conversions on the " Revival" system which he had himself accomplished. As an instance of the language which was employed, we neral waters of Monti Catini he sought that health may state that a few minutes before seven o'clock,

SECESSION OF A CLEEGYMAN TO THE CHURCH OF ROME. -The Rev. William Owen, curate of Glenogwen Church, Bethesda, near Bangor, has been received into the Church of Rome by the Rev. "Canon" Egan, of Bangor. The rev. pervert is only 27 years old, and is the son of a Welsh clergyman,-Standard.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP SMITH. - The western district of Scotland has sustained a heavy, we may say almost irreparable, loss, the Right Rev. Alexander Smith. Born at Cuttlebrae, in Banffshire on the 24th of January, 1813, he was sent to the Ecclesiastical College at Aguhorties, in Aberdeenshire, whence he was, after a short time, transferred to St. Mary's College, Blairs, Kincardineshire. Hav-ing there completed his classes of humanity, he was sent to the College of Propaganda, in Rome, where he completed his studies. On returning to Scotland he was ordained Priest by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch on the 2nd of February, 1836, being the first Priest ordained by that Prelate. After having laboured with much zeal and assiduity in the missions of Greenock, Paisley, and Airdrie, he was consecrated Bishop of Parium, in partibus, by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, assisted by their lordships, Bishops Kyle and Gillis, on the 3rd of October, 1347, and immediately appointed Coadjutor for the Western Vicariate of Scotland. His fitness for the Episcopate, was evidenced by the universal satisfaction with which his promotion was hailed, but still more so by the almost unequalled example of virtue and piety displayed in his after career. Although frequently suffering from ill-health he manifested an amiability of disposition, coupled with indomitable vigour and firmness of purpose, of which one often reads but seldom has the happiness of witnessing. His winning ways, his mild but yet firm character, endeared him for ever to all who came in contact with him.-Endowed with very high mental powers, his counsel and advice were eagerly sought for by all who might have been perplexed by diffiulties either of a temporal or spiritual nature, and never yet did any one regret having followed the advice or adopted the counsel of so fatherly a mentor. Shortly after his consecration be proceeded, delicate though he was, on a mission of urgent charity to America, accompanied by the Rev. John Gray. After a very la-borious and fatiguing tour through the greater portion of America he returned in 1849 to continue his increasing exertions for the advancement of religion in Scotland. In the same year he founded the Franthan a hundred members, and has already produced three very efficient and flourishing branch-housesoue in Aberdeen, one in Inverness, one in Jamaica sides which, for some time before his death, negotiaing disposition and extreme modesty of character encounter in establishing these houses ; and had he nothing else to point to, he might well exclaim,-"Exegi monumentum ære perennius." His health continuing to decline he was advised by his medical a tendant to repair to a warmer climate, and at two different periods he went to Italy, where, at the mi-

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF REV. F. X BRANAGAN, EAST CAN-BRIDGE, MASS.-In our last we briefly announced the death of this lamented clergyman, which took place on Tuesday morning, June 25th. at the early age of 29 years and six months. The Rev. Francis Xavier Branagan was a son of Patrick Charles and Bridget Christina Branagan, a native of the town of Castleblaney, in the diocese of Clogher, and county of respectfully, Armagh, Ireland. At the age of twelve he entered a preparatory college in Monaghan, and having passed some years there, was sent to the famons College of All Hallows, near Dublin, where he was which his own country seemed unable to bestow ordained for the diocese of Boston-Boston Pilot.

T. W. MACMAHON.

P.S.-As your Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, will not allow me to meil you this letter, I am constrained to have recourse to the public press. -N. O. Catholic Standard.

JULY 19, 1861 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-

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The True Witness. AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE. FUBLISHED BYERY FRIDAY BY THE BDITOB AND PROPRIETOR GEORGE E. OLERK, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

"Italian Unity," which is the revolutionary euphuism for the military despotism of Victor Emmanuel over the Italian peninsula, is not likely to be speedily realised. The Neapolitans have more patriotic energy, more courage, and more of a stubborn spirit of resistance, than the invaders gave them credit for ; and the "foreign mercenaries" of Piedmont, in spite of their numbers, their superior discipline, and actual posses sion of the Neapolitan strongholds, are unable to hold their own against the patriots rising every where in arms to chase the hated foreigner from the soil which he pollutes. The condition of Maples, at the present moment, much resembles that of Spain in 1809 ; and as the first Napoleon sought to conceal from Europe the real state of affairs, and the nature of the hostility of which the intrusive king Joseph was the object, by treating and speaking of, the Spanish patriots and insurgents as "brigands;" so, and by precisely the same process, do the despots of Italy seek to disguise from the world the actual state of parties in Naples, and to bring odium upon their adversaries. The brave loyalists of La Vendeethe gallant, chivalrous, and truly Christian followers of Lescure, Larochejacquelin, and Cathelineau, were "brigands" in the language of the infamous Convention; the vile Scotchmen who, at an earlier period, refused to carry out the aspirations of an English king for Unity, were in like manner treated as " brigands ;" all patriots, till success in the field has justified their cause in the eyes of the world, are "brigands ;" and so we should neither wonder nor feel aggrieved at the application of the same offensive title to the good and brave patriots of Naples now fighting for their lawful king and country against the Piedmontese invaders, and the foreign mercenaries of Victor Emmanuel. Time, the great avenger, bas justified both the Scots who fought at Banpockburn, and the Spaniards who preferred death to submission to the yoke of Napoleon; in due time it will no doubt render equal justice to the patrietic "brigands" of Naples. They have the holiest of causes; all they want is a leader. So serious indeed so menacing to Piedmontese rule, is this uprising of the Neapolitan "brigands," that, as we learn by the last advices from Europe, application has been made by the Lieutenant of the usurper at Naples, for an additional military force of sixty battalions of the line, to crush out the flames of patriotism ; and to complete the subjugation of the refractory Neapolitans, who have the audacity to assert with arms in their hands their national independence, undismayed by the brutal massacres and wholesale military executions, by means of which the Piedmontese endeavor to strike terror into their hearts. The health of the Sovercign Pontiff is still the subject of much discussion, as his death, upon which Louis Napoleon is also apparently speculating, in a manner hardly to be reconciled with that filial affection which we have the right to expect from the "eldest son of the Church," would bel an event of great political importance. The accounts are contradictory, but the most reliable are those which represent His Holiness as recovering from the indisposition under which be was laboring. On the Festival of S.S. Peter and Paul, the Pope was able to celebrate Pontifical High M ass; and this of itself would suffice to show how grossly exaggerated have been the rumors with regard to one whose health is so precious to the Catholic world, and in the eyes of every true son of the Church. There seems no abatement of the ill-will betwixt Austria and the Hungarians. The address of the Hungarian Diet will not be received, and unless the resolutions adopted at Pesth be abaudoned, another war seems inevitable. The language of the Court at Vienna is bold and menacing. From France we have little of public interest. The Imperial Court of Paris has delivered its judgment in the famous Patterson-Bonaparte case, rejecting the claims of Jerome's true wife, and condemning her to costs. So servile are the Imperial Courts, and so dishonest, that this iniquitous verdict can hardly surprise us. Still the real state of the parties to the case cannot be affected thereby; nor can the law of God and His Church be set aside by the sentence of an anti-Christian, and venal judicature. Proceedings against the Duke de Broglie have been abandoned. The civil war betwixt the North and South presents nothing very remarkable. The Northerners boast of some successes over their Southern opponents; but it is more certain that the privateers fitted out by the latter are inflicting serious damage upon the merchant vessels of the North.

coupt of the late stormy weather. The politifresh rumors about the health of the Pope, the disturbed condition of Russia, and the disputes betwixt the Emperor of Austria, and the Hungarian Diet. The Queen was to visit Ireland in

.

the month of August. To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR--Be pleased to publish the following correspondence over my name. Your obedient servant. H. BRETTARGH, Priest.

> 1 (Copy)

THOMAS DARCY M'GEE, BSQ., M.P.F.

Sir-As I was the writer who over the signature Sacerdos" asserted that you had said in your Belleville lecture that --- "It was a mistake in the Brilish Government not to have suppressed the French language after the Treaty of Quebec"--- or words to that effect, will you be pleased to answer me the following questions :---

Ist. Did you, or did you not, in your speech at the late nomination (at Montreal) declare that you never said so ?

andly. Do you deny having uttered the sentiments attributed to you in the True Witness?

A monosyllabic answer to the above questions will be all that I shall require from you amidst your numberless avocations.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

H. BRBTTABGH, Priest.

correspondence as I may deem just.

Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee's most respectful compliments to the Rev H. Brettargh, with the expression of his sincore regret that he has been unable to find a moment earlier to acknowledge his note of the 3rd instant.

Mr. M'Gee deeply regrets, moreover, that the Rev Mr Brettargh should have (preferred ?) to bring himself to Mr McGee's recollection as a contributor to the miscalled True Witness newspaper; a capacity in which Mr McGee is unfortunately deprived of the advantage of holding any correspondence with the Rev H. Brettargh. Montreal, July 15th, 1861.

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(Copy)

Rev. B. Brettargh presents his compliments to T. D. M'Gee and feels sorry that Mr. M'Gee has not the moral courage to acknowledge a lie. Trenton, July 16th, 1861.

SCHOOL REFORM. - Though our hopes of obtaining a satisfactory adjustment of our School system have ever been based upon the justice of our claims, yet we have always taken into our calculations, as an element of success in the battle for Freedom of Education, the assistance that we might reasonably expect to obtain from our Anglican fellow-citizens, of whom many hold on the Education question, opinions formally id entical with ours, though they give them a of every man would still be liable to taxation for different material application. We have in short always looked forward to a movement amongst the more truly Christian, and more respectable portion of the Anglican community in

cal news is mimportant, with the exception of clusively in the natural order, to be moved ; and that would do eredit to the traditional bear-garour claims for Separate Schools to be urged den. Such is the aspect of an Anglican Synod logically and successfully before such a tribunal,

must rest upon a natural basis, and one therefore which is common to all British subjects, no matter what their creed. If we ask for Separate amiable and well educated gentlemen no doubt-Schools for Catholics only, we make an invidious distinction, to our own disfavor ; we represent ourselves in a false light, as begging for favors and peculiar privileges, instead of merely insisting upon the recognition of our natural rights; and we thereby naturally provoke the who, misled by the manner in which we state our case, look upon us as meditating an attack upon their civil and religious libertieswhich have for their basis this proposition :-That the State has no right to discriminate in any manner betwixt any of its subjects, because

of their several creeds, or supernatural status. If we are wise, we will ever be careful to insist upon the perfect equality of members of all denominations as before the civil magistrate; and we will therefore refrain from asking anything from the Legislature, which we cannot ask as a right in the natural order common to all men, whether Catholics or Protestants.

And this common and firm basis upon which to rest all our claims for Separate Schools we find in the natural indefeasible right of the parent, as against the State, to absolute control over the education of his-(not the State's)own children. This ground is common to Catholic and to Anglican ; and it is upon this ground, upon this basis, that the glorious structure of Freedom of Education must, and can alone, be permanently erected. Not because he is a member of the Catholic Church, but because in the plenitude of his natural right as a father over the education of his child, he does not chose to allow that child to attend the Common Schoolcan the British subject logically, as before the Legislature, demand as his right to be exempted from all taxation for that obnoxious School, and to be admitted to participate in all appropriations of public funds for educational purposes; and this implies the right to Separate Schools, supported by a fair share, in proportion to the

number of children attending them, in all government grants, and in all distributions of public monies for Schools and education. In short, as we view the question, it is not a 'Roman Catholic Separate School Law" in particular that is required, but simply o 'Separate School Law ;" one of which every man, no matter what his religion, should be always able to avail himself, should he in the exercise of his rights as an individual, object to contribute towards the support of the Common School. By means of such a Law the property

School purposes; but every man would be at lege. liberty to determine for himself the particular school to whose support the sum at which his

can expect a Legislature, whose functions lie ex- "fast play" are responded to with an uproar in the XIX. century.

الإيامة المرجع الأنبية المرجع المناجع والاربي الأربية

For the Spirit of God is not there; and the members of whom the meeting is composedare unrestrained by any influences higher or holier than those which preside over the debates of any other secular assemblage. A folio volume of controversy could not do so much to dissipate any lingering prejudices in favor of Anglicanism, as the perusal of a report of the proceedings of jealousy and opposition of our separated brethren, one of its Diocesan Synods; and yet of all Protestant sects, the Church of England is that which has the most retained of old Catholic truth, which has the least followed out the principles of the great apostacy of the XVI. century, and which has remained the most Christian, because the least Protestant.

And yet, in that it is Protestant, even Anglicanism has far more affinity with infidelity than with Christianity; and, with a few exceptions, its members would sit more easily under the suspicion or imputation of denying Christ, than of acknowledging the Pope ; and would prefer as the teacher of their children, an avowed sceptic, such as one of the seven essayists, to a sincere believer in Revelation, with decided "Romish" proclivities. Thus at the Synod in question, one of the speakers made the frank confession, that " there was nothing he had a greater horror of than any approach to Popery ;" from whence, if he spoke the truth, we logically conclude, that Mormonism, and Free-Loveism, Mahomedanism, and even Atheism, are less horrible in the eyes of a sincere Anglican, than is any approximation to the faith of Catholics. Better be an infidel than a "Romanist" is, in its last analysis, the Protestant Confession of Faith; and it is this which explains the activity of the various "Soup and Bible Societies," and gives significance to the rejoicings of the "Swaddlers" over one "Romanist" whom they have bribed to renounce his religion.

The subject immediately under the notice of the Synod, and whose discussion elicited so much violence, was Trinity College, an Anglican educational institution at Toronto, whose Provost has been taxed by the Anglican Bishop of Huron, with " Romish" proclivities, and accused of teaching semi-Popery upon several important matters-such as, the perpetual Virginity of the B. Mother of God, the intercession of the Saints for the faithful on earth, the efficacy of sacerdotal absolution, and the Real Presence in the Lord's Supper. These attacks called forth a rejoinder from the friends of the Toronto institution; and the Synod being invited to pass a Resolution virtually approving of the Provost's teachings, a stormy debate ensued, when after a hard contest, the majority expressed their approbation of the theological training of Trinity Col-

This will be followed, of course, by an angry newspaper war betwixt the High and Low Church

moralist, whether the means adopted for its attainment are not of so abominable a nature as to counterbalance' all, even the theoretical and Utopian blessings expected from it. There is not surely to be found in the whole world of bigotry, a single Protestant of however "liberal" Scriptural opinions he may be, who is so utterly lost to all sense of religion and morality as to wish to obtain an United Italy at the price of infidelity-who would give up revealed religion for Italian unity. And yet this is in reality the whole question at issue. Under the guise of hatred for absolutism, it is sought to establish liberalism, not only in politics, but also in religion. And herein, even from a Protestant point of view, is evident the shortsightedness of English Protestantism. Blinded by an insane bigotry, that blinds to everything but a hatred of Cathoheity, it would work out the ruin of this same Catholicity at all bazards, forgetting that when Catholicity is destroyed, it can have no guarantee that Protestantism will be accepted in its stead. We could forgive them as Protestants, if this guarantee had been insured upon reasonable grounds of security. But history and facts are against it. In the French revolution, it was not English Protestantism that was substituted in France for the ancient faith of St. Louis. It was the vilest infidelity that, crowned with the " cap of liberty," was elevated as the country's idol upon the so-called " altar of laberty." And so it will be with Italy. Protestantism may think to cover the land with English Protestant Bibles in bad Italian, and worse translations; but they will be found to serve as but a feeble breakwater against the deluge of infidelity that will pour down upon the land the moment that the thunder bolt bursts that is to destroy Catholicity in Italy. We know that a Protestant's faith in the efficacy of the Bible amounts to a superstition; but we fear he will find that his badly translated and ungrammatical parody will only serve, by eliciting disgust, to forward the spread of infidelity .--Your Italian in his calmer moments is an intense lover of the beautiful; and this unformed abortion will only serve either to cause him to return to Catholic unity, or plunge him headlong into infidelity. And the facts too are against it. For surely every Protestant, however he may hate Catholicity, must reprobate the attacks that are continually made against the acknowledged religion of Italy by the friends of Italian unity .----Supposing for a moment that Catholicity is idol. atrous, (we are still speaking from a Protestant standing point) surely no lover of revealed religion could countenance such acts as those of the baker Dolfi, and his heathen rabble at Florence against the Blessed Sacrament, until having abjured their errors, they had assumed some other form of revealed religion; for it is not the part of sensible converts to denounce their old errors until they have assumed new conviction at least equal to their former errors. Let us

suppose a parallel case in England. Supposing the Chartists of Lancashire, in their abhorrence

P.S .--- I reserve to myself the power of using our (Copy)

favor of the separate or denominational School system

This expectation has, we see, by the proceedings of the late Synod of the Anglicans at Toronto, been well realised. On the occasion referred to, it was moved and carried, almost unanimously, to appoint a Committee to devise means, in addition to petitions to the Legislature -for securing to members of the Church of England the right to Separate Schools; and the Anglican Bishop spoke warmly on the subject, urging the members of his denomination, lay and clerical, to assert their rights as before the Legislature.

Our Anglican friends have our hearty sympathies in this matter; and we see no reason why we and they should not act together as one body in forcing from the Parliament and Government an acquiescence in our reasonable demands. It is not in our religious capacity that we approach the Legislature; it is not in virtue of our being Catholics, or of being Anglicans that we claim

the right to educate our children as we please, and to be exempted from taxation for the supnort of Schools to which, in the exercise of our rights as parents, we do not think fit to send our children. It is not, in short, a supernatural, but merely an incontestable natural, right-one common therefore to all men-that we are engaged in asserting; and such being the case, there is no conceivable reason why Catholics and Protest-

ants should not make common cause. It would, in our opinion, be unwise to rest our claims to Freedom of Education upon an exclusively religious or supernatural basis. True ! it is because we are Catholics, and because of our peculiar religious or supernatural status, that we are impressed with the vital importance of giving to our children a thoroughly religious education. True ! it is because we are Catholics

that we are keenly sensible to the dangers to which the faith, and therefore the morals, of our children are exposed in the Common Schools, and from *mixed* education. These supernatural motives furnish no doubt the reasons by which we property stood taxed should be applied.

For this is what we mean by Freedom of Education. Not the voluntary principle; for we are perfectly willing to accept the compulsory system, provided it be not employed as an instrument for our oppression and the perversion of our children; but the recognition by the State of the principle that no man should be compelled to support a School any more than a Church, to which he entertains objections .----Protestants-such of them at least as are not imbued with the accursed doctrines of " Communism"-as well as Catholics, can adopt this principle, and rally round this standard; and such being the case, there is no reason why Catholics and Anglicans should not together, as good allies, fight the great battle for Freedom of

PROTESTANT SYNODS .-- It may be doubted whether the permission accorded to our Anglican friends to hold their Diocesan Synods is calculated to promote the cause of Church-of-Englandism, or to raise the dignitaries of the Anglican establishment in the estimation of strangers; but whatever the effect of these meetings upon Anglicanism, there can be no doubt that the published reports thereof are very amusing and highly instructive.

Education.

anything offensive either to the reverend, or nonreverend, gentlemen, of whom the Diocesan Synod of Toronto is composed, we must say that its proceedings bear more resemblance to those of a City Council, or even of our Provincial Parliament, than to those of a grave ecclesiastical tribunal. The members do not indulge in actual violence, and that is the utmost that can be said in their favor; but for bitterness of language, and

indecorous personalities, the reverend fathers of the Synod are not outdone even by our Provincial Legislators. Reverend speakers are interare ourselves determined to insist upon a se- unfavorable to the opinions of the majority .-- of Italian Unity will realise to Italy all the happithe markets for breadstuffs as improving on ac- supernatural, are not the motives by which we bandied about; whilst cries and entreaties for in the mind of the Christian philanthropist and comes a blessing. If this revolution be really

parties in Upper Canada. As a correspondent of the Toronto Globe exultingly exclaims in reference to this topic---" the day happily is gone by when the mere word of a minister, or even of a bishop, will suffice to set aside the exercise of the right of private judgment;" and the acquittal, by the Toronto Synod, of the Provost of Trinity on the charge of Romanising, will be as little regarded by the zealous Protestants of Upper Canada, as the condemnation of the "Seven against Christ," by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, for their ultra-Protestantism, is regarded by the great body of the Non-Catholics of England. Just as by the former is claumed the right to exercise their private judgment on the " soundness" of the doctrines taught by the Provost of Trinity College, so do the latter, with equal force claim the right to sit in judgment upon the " Essays and Reviews ;" to determine for themselves what amount of credit is to be given to the book called the Bible, and whether its contents are to be dealt with as impudent forgeries, or as historic realities.

It must be a matter of surprise to all educated minds, whether Catholic or Protestant. how the feelings of civilised men can be carried away so far by an insane bigotry, as to endorse the acts of the revolutionary party in Italy. Even sup-We find one of these, published in a late num- posing for a moment that the ends that are aimed ber of the Toronto Globe; and without intending at in this revolt were the most sacred possible, he must indeed be an ultra-advocate of that most pernicious and unholy doctrine of "the end justifying the means," who can for a moment at tempt to justify the atrocious acts perpetrated under the sacred name of "liberty and an United Italy." It is true that history furnishes us with an instance of parallel atrocities, in that concentration of fiendish abominations-the French Revolution ;---but surely it is not at present necessary to address ourselves in argument to demons of the Danton and Robespierre stamp. Supposing then for a moment, for sake of argument, that the prerupted by " cheers and hisses," according as sent struggle upon the Italian Peninsula is promptthey give utterance to sentiments favorable or | ed by a pure love of liberty, and that the dream parate system of education in so far as we Exclamations of " it is false," proceed from epis- ness and power and prosperity its advocates fore-The Asia, from Liverpool, 6th inst., reports are concerned ; but these motives, because copal lips, and imputations of falsehood are freely tell-still it must surely ever be a grave question

of English monarchical institutions, were to insult the ritual and usages, such as they are, of the English State church, and at the coronation of a King or Queen for instance, were to hoot at and deride the gorgeous veremonial, there is not surely a Protestant, as we feel sure there is not a Catholic, who would not reprobate most strongly such conduct. And y et it is easily seen that this is but a mitigated form of the conduct of the Florentine baker, in as much as his hooting was against the King of Heaven and not against an earthly King .--Again, that cannot surely be a legitimate revolution, which overthrows one form of government without instituting another as firm in its stead .--Reform, to be legitimate, must walk, not jump. Now, as in the act of walking, it is not until the advanced foot has been firmly and securely placed upon the ground, that the binder one is raised to take the next step-(aught else would be but hobbling); so in all legitimate reforms, the advanced steps are always supported upon the last ones. But has this been the case in the Italian Revolution ? Are the new governments as strong as were those for which they have been substituted ? Florence and Naples answer No. In Florence the government warns the Catholic papers not to denounce the atrocities of the baker Dolfi, "otherwise it will be impossible to guarantee them protection from the fury of the populace." A truly comfortable state of thugs ! A truly respectable admission for a would-be legitimate Government ! Might not the Catholic papers very pertinently have asked :---If your new government cannot preserve order, why not have left us the old one that could? But what a pitiable plight for a government, desirous of taking a seat at the council board of European nations ! A mob assaults an Archbishop bearing in his hands the Sacred Host, and the Government declares itself unable to redress such outrages. This is reform-at-the-jump with a vengeance ! Mob-ocracy substituted for absolute-1sm-or, in other words, the absolutism of the million substituted as an amelioration for autocracy. Really if absolutism be bad, its reduplication cannot be better; for that would indeed be a strange rule of political arithmetic, whereby an evil multifilied into itself "ad infinitum" be-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 19, 1861.

the blessing it is said to be, how does it happen the political buckster will be unmasked, and that the people are so blind as not to see it .--Yox populi, vox Dei. The people, assuredly cannot all be fools. If this revolution be really the spontaneous desire of the people wherefore the necessity of these great armaments to keen seace in the newly conquered countries ? If the people, as a body, are satisfied - (and on no other supposition can it be pretended to justify this revol!)-the malcontents will be in a minority, and therefore will not dare to lift up their bends. It is only where Cæsarism and tyranny exist that a military occupation except as a guarantee against foreign aggression, is neces-SACERDOS. sary.

Contract and contraction & Prove more and

GRAND PIC-NIC OF ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY:

It affords us very great pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this excellent Society in another column, invit- the spiritual wants of his flock since he came mg their friends to meet them in Guilbault's amongst us, and in consequence of his inde-Gardens, upon Wednesday next, the 24th inst. fatigable and successful exertions in uniting the -the day fixed for the holding of their Great Catholics under his watchful guidance at the late Pic-Nic, which we have no doubt will be the elections, do hereby tender him our grateful and grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken well-merited thanks." Carried unanimously. grandest affair of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. And so indeed it should be. for of all the other Societies that have been from time to time organised in the interest of the Irish Catholic, we know of none that has worked more unostentatiously, or that has yet accomplished half the good achieved by the Saint Patrick's Total Abstinence Society. First established in the year 1841, by the lamented Canada during the late struggle." Carried. Bishop Phelan of Kingston, it has, under the wise direction of the good Priests of the Saint Patrick's Church, gone on from year to year, accumulating strength and influence; and to-day can boast of having enlisted under the sacred banner of temperance more than 4,000 members, all of whom have solennly pledged themselves to wage incessant war against the demon of drunkenness, and to promote by every available means the happiness and prosperity of their fellow-men.

Surely a Society founded for so holy a purpose, and carried on with the vigor and deter- Convent-one of our most ancient institutions, which mination which distinguishes the acts of this one is deserving of our best support.

Let us then, one and all, old and young, embrace this the first opportunity we have ever two cemturies and more ago, a certain Father Paul had of publicly evincing our gratitude for the in-ealculable benefits which have flowed from the preaching volubly of the spiritual wants of the land efforts of this Society, and made, as hundreds can testify, many a home happy and prosperous which before was the abode of drunkenness and destitution.

It is not, however, to acts of temperance alone that this Society confines its usefulness, for we have it upon the authority of the Rev. Father Hogan, who announced the fact last en to rebuild and decorate immediately the Altar of St. Joseph, in St. Patrick's Church.

In one word, the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society is working strenuously and effectively for the common good of the St. Patrick's ed of, she one day felt inspired to make a vow to congregation, and we can now only further say, may God grant them increased success.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) DEAR SIR, - As the Elections in the East Riding of Northumberland, and South Riding of Hastings, are over-and lost as far as Catholics are concerned-I take the liberty of asking you to publish in your invaluable journal, a rew words of comment on the subject; as also, a portion of the proceedings of a meeting which was held in the Separate School Room in this place, pursuant to announcement on Sunday the 14th instant. I said that we lost the elections in the two aforesaid Ridings. Yes! we lost them; but nevertheless, we console ourselves with the proud thought that we were united almost to a man in batting against " Clear-Gritism." We voted almost to a man against the followers of George Brown, who insulted our Priests and our Nuns, who slandered and maligned Catholicity and her institutions. But, by the bye, George Brown is deleated; he is no longer the Clear Grit leader, his race is run; the lamp of that political swindler, which once burned so brightly on the stage of Canadian politics is now extinguished—and it is to be hoped for ever. May his downfall serve as a warning to all those office-seekers and place-beggars who would fain ride into power by earnest appeals to the rampant bigotry of the country.

compelled to stand before the game of a discerning people in all the deformity of a hypocritical double-dealer.

We have in our midst one of this stamp, who is not content with endeavouring to pervert the Catholic vote to suit his own schemes, but would also, could he effect it, alienate the affections of the people from their beloved Pastor. But the demonstration in his favor on Sunday last, plainly proves how futile any such attempt would be. The true Irish Catholic, whose blood is yet uncontaminated by any mongrel breed, can never be bribed to betray the trust handed down to him by his sainted forefathers.

It was moved by Geo. W. Redmond, Esq., seconded by Hugh O'Rourk, Esq., and

Resolved,-"That we, the parishioners of the Trent Mission, fully sensible of the blessings bestowed upon us by Divine Providence, in sending us the truly pious and talented Pastor, Rev. H. Brettargh, and believing that he has discharged his duties faithfully and zealously in attending to

It was then moved by P. J. Meagher, Esq., and seconded by P. Lyons, Esq.,-" That the Secretary be requested to forward copies of the aforesaid resolution to the True Witness, Toronto Mirror, and Canadian Freeman, all of which journals were earnest in their endeavours to unite the Catholics of Upper and Lower

TERENCE M'CABE, Chairman, F. J. M'GUIRE, Secretary.

We find in the Quebec Chronicle an account of the Ursuline Convent of that city, and the annual examination of pupils. We transmit the notice of our Protestant cotemporary to our columns with much pleasure :---

THE UBSULINE CONVERT-BRANINATION OF THE PUPILS.

We had the pleasure of being present, on Tuesday last, at the examination of the pupils of the Ursuline last year acquired a great deal of notoriety owing to its being visited by the Prince of Wales. The history of the Convent is not a little remark-

able. Its foundation happened in this wise :- Some where he had laboured, let fall a phrase to this effect: "Ah! will not some good and pious lady be found who will visit that country, and gather up the precious drops of the blood of Jesus Christ, by instructing the little Indian girls ?" Nor was his invitation fruitless for a certain Madame La Peltrie heard it, and believed it to be a special call to her, to devote her means and energies to the task. This lady's history, as handed down by conventual writers, is exceedingly strange. Her maiden name was Mar-Sunday after Vespers, that they have undertak- garet de Chauvigny. She was a daughter of the Lord of Vaugebon, and, married once to please her father, survived him and her infant child, when being importuned by her parents to enter the connubial state a second time, the following events occurred :- while very ill, so that her life was despair-St. Joseph, the first patron of Canada, that, if restored, she would found a house in Canada to his honor and devote her life to the instruction of Indian girls. The Saint heard her vow; she slept sweetly for awhile, and, on swaking, "Madame," said her phy-sician doubtless taking all the credit to himself, you are cured-your fever is gone to Canada.' Again, during a law-suit which threatened to deprive her of her property, she renewed her vow as to the Canadian scheme, and St. Joseph, again hearing her, miraculously intervened, for, "contrary

waya. How handsome; some of them looked in their novel dresses, and how irresistible would be an army of such warriors as the Bertrand of the day ! If we remember aright, it was Queen Radegund,. Superior of the Convent of St. Croix, near Poictiers, who first introduced into Middle Age society the practice of giving dramatic entertainments, so that such representations, within the walls of our Quebec Convent, are sanctioned by a very venerable precedent.

The distribution of prizes was a pleasant sight too, to witness, as, one by one, the fortunate win-ners received a wreath of flowers, together with their books, from the hands of the Rev. Vicar-General Cazeau. 2nd But, to shorten all further description, we will conclude by the remark that it was evident, from the 1st Prizeexamination, that the school deserves its reputation

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE. - The annexed account of the annual examination of pupils and distribution of prizes at this flourishing institution is from the Kingston Whig :--

of being one of the best in the Province.

To the Editor of the Daily Whig.

SIR.-Last week the examination of the Students of Regiopolis College took place. According to the programme, on Monday morning the examination of the English and Commercial department commenced, when the ready and correct answers, given in the most satisfactory manner, clicited the applause and surprise of those present; for although 'Regiopolis' has for years proved that she can produce classical scholars second to none in Canada, nevertheless, she was deficient in the important branches of English and Commercial Education, but the success attendant on the arrangements made at the beginning of last year has shewn that now she can send forth persons who in after years if they do not succeed in business cannot attribute their failure to the education they received while within her walls.

We noticed that the systems of Book-keeping taught were those most approved of by the best Commercial Colleges in Amorica.

Monday afternoon was spent in examining the first-year Latin students who, from the case and facility with which they parsed and translated the most intricate sentences of Cæsar, clearly manifested that they must have remarkable inlents and made good use of them.

They passed most brilliantly on the History of Canada and Geography, and showed such an amount of general knowledge that no one hesitated to say that next year they would certainly have no difficul-ty in following in the footsteps of those who were this year in the third class of versification, and who succeeded to the satisfaction of all, both Professors and friends, for, certainly, the manner in which they passed their examination on Virgil, Ovid, and Sal-lust, in Latin, and Asops Fables and the New Testament in Greek, would have done honor to an older institution than Regiopolis. After this class came the students of that of Belles Lettres, who read Livy, Cicero and Horace in Latin, and Lucian and the Anabasis of Xenophon in Greek, and who, likewise, by their translation of the difficult parts of Horace and Xenophon proved that they were deeply grounded in the knowledge of Latin and Greek, while their fluent rendition of Cicero into English, clearly demonstrated that they were masters of their mother tongue.

The students of the Rhetoric class agreeably surprised those present by their acquaintance with literature in general, while the manner in which they handled Sophocles, Euripides, Æschyles, Chrysos-10m, Tacitus, Horace, Cicero De Oratore, firmly convinced them that this class could not have been in better hands than those in which it was.

The whole of the classical students read and translated French with fluency, and not a small number of them held conversations with as much case as if they were in that tongue speaking English.

The students of Philosophy passed remarkably well in Logic, Metaphysic and Ribics, and from their dissection of arguments showed that it would not be easy to deceive them by sophistry. The class of Ma-thematics in Trigonometry, Euclid and Mensuration, honorably maintained the reputation of its professor, who is undoubtedly one of the first Mathematicians in Canada. The examinations being over, on Wedneeday afternoon the distribution of prizes took place in the large recreation hall, which was appro-

LATIE TERRION. 1st Prize-J J Graham, Port Hope. 2nd " J. Delahunty, East Boston. lst Accessit-Thos. Maloney, Kingston. 2nd John McGillis, Williamstown, TRANSLATION OF LATIN AUTHORS. 1st Prize-J J Graham, Port Hope. J Delahunty, East Boston. 2nd " 1st Accessit-Thomas Maloney, Kingston. 2nd "William Harty, Peterboro. GREEK. 1st Prize-J J Graham, Port Hope.

2nd " Thomas Maloney, Kingston. 1st Accessit-J Delahunty, Kast Boston. James Morrow, South Mountain. BNGLISH COMPOSITION. -J J Graham, Port Hope.

James Murphy, Huntingdon, and John 2nd Delabunty, Kast Boston, (ex æquo.) 1st Accessit-Francis Rourke, Kingston. 2 n d John McGillis, Williamstown.

HISTORY MODERN. 1st Prize-Thomas Maloney, Kingston. J Delahunty, East Boston, and J McGillis, 2nd "

Williamstown, (ex aquo). 1st Accessit-J J Graham, Port Hope, and A Mc-Donell, Kingston, (ex æquo.)

2nd Accessic-James Murphy, Huntingdon. GROGRAPHY AND USE OF GLODES.

1st Prize-J Delabunty, East Boston. 2nd "J McGillis, Williamstown 1st Accessit-J J Graham, Port Hope. " Thos Maloney, Kingston. 2nd

ARITHMETIC. 1st Frize-James Morrow, S. Mountain. 2nd " 2nd " J Delahunty, E. Boston. 1st Accessit-Patk S McMullin, Pittsburgh. 2ad J Murphy, Huntingdon.

VERSIFICATION CLASS--LATIN THEMR. 1st Prize--J F Leonard, Peterboro. 2nd " Q Maguire, Quebec, C E. 1st Accessit-- M Purcell, Kingston.

P Dunne, Petorboro. 2nd 11 LATIN VERSION.

1st Prize--J F Leonard, Peterboro. 2nd "Patrick Dunne, " 1st Accessit--M Purcell, Kingston.

J Baker, " TRANSLATION OF LATIN AUTHORS. 2nd 1st Prize-J F Léonard, Peterboro.

2nd " (Michael Purcell, Kingston. Ex æquo) Joseph Baker, " Ist Accessit--- G Maguire, Quebec. 2nd " P Dunne, Peterboro.

GREEK.

1st Prize--John F Leonard, Peterboro. 2nd " M Purcell, Kingston.

1st Accessit-J Baker, " 2nd "Edward Jordan, Trenton. ENGLISH COMPOSITION. John F Leonard, Peterboro 1st Prize-Edward Jordan, Trenton 2nd " 1st Accessit--G Maguire, Quebec 2nd "P Dunne, Peterboro HISTORY OF ROME. 1st Prize---John F Leonard, Peterboro 2nd " G Maguire, Queboc

Ist Accessit --- M Purceil, Kingston 2nd " J Baker, " GBOGRAFHY AND USE OF GLOBBE

1st Prize .-- Join F Leonard, Peterboro Edward Jordan, Trenton 2nd " 1st Accessit -- J Baker, Kingston 2nd "M Purcell, "

ARITHMETIC. 1st Prize---John F Leonard, Peterboro 2nd " J Harpell, Waterloo

LATIN THEBE. 1st Prize---John J Howard, Kingston 2nd "John (Dorset) John O'Donnell, S Douro 1st Accessit --- Michael Abern, Kingston Thomas Davis. 2nd

LATIN VERSION. 181 Prize---John O'Donnell, S Douro 2nd " Thos Davis, Kingston 1st Accessit --- John J Howard, do " M Abern, do TRANSLATION OF LATIN AUTHORS. 2nd

1st Prize-John J Howard, Kiugston. 2nd " Thomas Davis, do. 1st Accessit-J. O'Donnell, South Douro. Michael Abern, Kingston. 2nd " PNGLIBH COMPOSITION 1st Prize-Thos. Davis, Kingston. 2nd do-John O'Donnell, S. Douro. 1st Accessit-John J. Howard, Kingston. 2nd Michael Abern. HISTORY-CANADA. 1st Prize-John J Howard, Kingston. 2nd "John O'Donnell, S. Douro. lst Accessit-Thos. Davis, Kingston. 2nd " Michael Ahern GROGRAPHY AND USB OF GLOBBS. lst Prize-John J. Howard, Kingston. 2nd " John O'Donnell, S. Douro. 1st Accessit-Michael Ahern, Kingston Thos. Davis, 2nd ARITEMSTIC. 1st Prize-John J. Howard, Kingston. 2nd " Thos. Davis, " 1st Accessit-John O'Donnell, S. Douro. 2nd " Michael Aheru, Kingston. KNGLISH GRAMMAR. 1st Prize-John J. Howard, Kingston. 2nd " Michael Ahern, " 1st Accessit-John O'Donnell, S. Donro. Thos. Davis, Kingston. 2nd FRENCH - SENIOR CLASS. PRENCH-SERIER OF SERIER 1st Prize-E. Murray, Kingston. 2nd "Charles B Murray " 1st Accessit-J. Magnire, Quebec, C. E 2nd "J. Grey, Prescott. FRENCH--JUNIOR CLASS. 1st Prize--G. Maguire, Quebec, O. E. John F Leonard, Peterboro. 2nd " 1st Accessit-J Matte, Somersett, O E. 2ud "J Murphy, Huntingdon 2nd " APPLICATION. 1st Prize. . John F Leonard, Peterboro 2nd " Thos Maloney, Kingston Commercial and English Department. ENGLISH GRAMMAR. let Prize-James Harty, Kingston 2nd " Wm Browne, " 1st Accessit. A Murray, Kingston 2nd " G McGannon, Prescott HISTORY .. CANADA. 1st Prize. James Purcell, Kingston James Harrington, u 2nd 1st Accessit (Wm Browne, " Ex æquo (A Murray, " 2nd Accessit-James Harty, GEOGRAPHY AND THE USE OF GLOBES. 1st Prize-Wm Browne, Kingston 2nd " G. McGannon, Prescott. 1st Accessit-James Harty, Kingston. A. Murray, " ARITHMETIO-SENIOR SECTION. 2nd Prize-G McGanuon, Prescott. ARITHMETIC -JUNIOR SECTION. 1st Prize---Wm. Browne, Kingston. 2nd "J. Harrington, " lst Accessit Thos. Roche, " 2nd "J. Mandeville, Wellington. 2nd " READING. 1st Prize. Thos. Roche, Kingston. 2nd "J. Harty, " 1st Accessit J. Harrington " J. Mandeville, Wellington. 2nd " FENMANSHIP. 1st Prize..L. Richard, Somersett. 2nd " A. Murray, Kingston. 1st Accessit. T. Roche " Wm. Browne, " 2nd "

lat Prize. . J Harty, Kingston. 2nd " (Thos Roche, Ex æquo) Pierce Browne, " lat Accessit. . J. Harrington. " - u 2nd ·· John Brock, BOOK-KEEPING. 1st Prize. . E. Johnston, Kingston. 2nd " John McGannon, Prescott. 1st Accessit.. L. Richard, Somersett, C. E. Thos. Roche, Kingston 2nd A SPECTATOR.

Kingston, July 8th, 1861.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET. Flour.-Sales No. 1, at \$4.60. Butter. - Sales fair quality Store-packed at '11c. Pork. - Sales Mess at \$17: bolders ask \$17.50. Sugar .-- Cuba Sugar 6 to 61c. Portof Rico 61 to 7c., tending upward. The crop of Cubn has been extensively bought up for shipment to Europe, and the capture of several vessels bound for the United States, by one of Jeff. Davis' privateers, will so effectually interrupt the direct trade, that there is a prospect of the Western States being supplied, to some extent at least through Canada.

Tea.—The same quality of Young Hyson which sold here four years ago about 25 to 30 cents and which sold last fall at about 40 cents, is row 70 cents in New York. The expected duty on ton and sugar is raising the value of all stocks in that market .-Montreal Witness.

Died.

In this city, on the 10th inst., John MacNamara aged 26 years; a native of the Parish of Murrough, County Limerick, Ireland.

BAZAAR AT BOUCHERVILLE.

A BAZAAR for the benefit of His Lordship Mon. TACHE, will be held at BOUCHERVILLE on WED-NESDAY, the 24th inst, and the following days. Its object is to help His Lordship to rebuild his church, which was destroyed by fire in the mouth of December last.





THE ST. PATRICKS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

Beg to announce that they will give a

GRAND PIC-NIC

1N GUILBAULT'S GARDENS 0.5

WEDNESDAY, 24TH INSTANT,

UPON which occasion they expect to have the honor of meeting a large number of the friends of the Society.

The arrangements for the accommodation and pleasure of visitors have been made by the Committee, and are such as cannot fail to give sutisfaction. The amusements will be of various kinds.

PRIZE DANCING.

From three to four o'clock in the afternoon there will be a warm contest for two handsome prizes, which will be awarded to the first and second best HORNPIPE DANCERS.

---AND----

From four to five o'clock a still more determined contest amongst the large number who intend carrying off the valuable prizes which will be awarded to the two best dancers of an

IRISH DOUBLE JIG.

A suitable platform will be erected for this part of the day's amusement.

TWO EXCELLENT QUADRILLE BANDS have been engaged, and will be placed under the direction of the Masters of the Ceremoules.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

The meeting I alluded to above, was convened for the purpose of awarding our grateful thanks to the Rev. H. Breitargh, the zealous and devoted Pastor of this mission ; Terence M'Cabe, Esq., was called to the Chair, and F. J. Mc-Guire appointed Secretary.

The Messrs. McCabe, Redmond, and Meagher made short and appropriate addresses eulogistic of the many virtues of our worthy Pastor, at the same time remarking that we were blessed in Trenton, not only with a good and pious Pastor; but also with one capable of guiding us politically, as well as spiritually. combining the qualities of statesman and political economist with the most profound literary taste. The speakers complimented the meeting on the bold stand taken by the Catholics all over the Province, and that Trenton was not, at the late election, nor never was, behind hand, when the interests of Catholicity were at stake. And now that the elections were over, the speakers said, that they could afford to throw the mantle of charity over the faults of the few "Jemmy chief occupation of these Religieuses. O'Briens"-(only four in number)-who are living amongst us; at least that they would, on the present occasion, treat them with silent contempt-a convincing illustration of the fact, that a would-be representative of Irish Catholics, either in a louely and obscure village, or in a proud and mighty nation, must prove himself to be a good Catholic and an honest man before he can the young ladies performed several scenes from be leader. 'Tis true the poor and confiding dramas. It was quite a novelty to us to see

to tell her she had gained her suit." Nor was the more strictly mundane part of the preparations one whit less strange. The avoid the importunity of her father, she prevailed on a Mr. De Bernieres, the King's Treasurer at Caen, to ask her of him in mar-riage, which he did, and although the ceremony was not performed, they were somehow enabled, without molestation, to travel together to various religious establishments, at Tours, Paris, Dieppe, &c., enlisting the sympathies of many and the service of a few for the work they had taken in hand. Finally, however, Madame, along with three Ursuline nuns -Mother de L'Incarnation, Mother St. voseph, from Tours, and Mother Cecilia de la Croix. from Dieppe -took ship at Disppe, leaving Mr. De Bernieres be-hind, to attend to their temporal interests and arrange their remittances. After a stormy voyage of three months, they finally arrived in the port of Quebec, on the 1st of August, 1639. The first habitation of the nuns was, we believe,

the expectation of all, a deputy next day came

on the banks of the St. Charles; but in 1641, they Isid the foundation-stone of the new Convent-the first built in Canada by the Ursulines-where the present building now is. In December, 1650, the Convent was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, a few years afterwards. Those were stirring times in Quebec. The great earthquake of February the 5th 1663, frightened the nans terribly, and there is a vivid description of it in the annals of the Convent In 1660, the Iroquois Indians were very troublesome the convent was turned into a fortress, and the nuns used to repair every night to the Jesuits' College, near the burracks; while among other agreeable incidents, it is recorded that some of the servants of the establishment who went, one evening to the farm which the Ursulines possessed outside St. John's gate were found the next morning, scalped and mutilated, and bound to stakes. At the death of Madme. La Peltsie, in 1671, there were 22 nuns in the community, and the schools were full of little French and Indian girls.

Since then, the history of the Ursulines has been one of great prosperity, though of course they have experienced the vicissitudes of the city, Had we time and space, it would be interesting to recount the story. We must at once, however, come down to modern times. Within a few years, magnificent new buildings have been erected, among the most solid in Quebec. What the number of the nuns may be we know not-probably about fifty ; and there are now nearly three hundred pupils under their instruction. of whom more than a hundred are boarders, a still larger number day-boarders, and the rest connected with the Normal School. It stands to reason that the instruction of Indian little girls is no longer the

There was much that was pleasing about the examination of Monday and Tuesday last, though there was much that was singular too. The pupils, all looking pictures of health, were dressed in white, sans crinoline. The nuns themselves did not appear, the proceedings being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lemoine. There were recitations, admirably de-livered, musical performances, on the piano, harmonium and harp ; and, among other pleasing features the young ladies performed several scenes from be leader. This true the poor and comming Irishman may, for a time, be duped by an intrigu-ing and designing man, by a good story, coated over with honied words; but, sooner or later, would do, they made up for that in many other 2nd "J Kurphy, Huntingdon.

priately decorated for the occasion.

A number of our leading fellow-citizens were present, as well as several; clergymen from a distance. At 21 o'clock p.m., the President of the College, the Very Rev. A. McDonell, took the chair, when the College Orchestra played a piece of music in a most artistic style, sfter which Mr. Walker delivered a speech on Irish Orators which was well received. Then followed a piece of music, which being ended, Mr. Gauthier ascended the stage and held forth on the reign of Louis XIV., which was undoubtedly a splendid production, and would have borne off the palm were it not for Mr. McKinuon, who, later in the afternoon, completely carried away his auditors while he spoke of the late Irish Brigade in Italy. The orchestra having ceased playing after the conclusion of Mr. McKinnon's speech, the prizes were distributed to those whose names I am enabled to send you, thanks to the kindness of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Director of the College.

After all had received their prizes, the President arose, and after having declared himself well satisfied with the moral conduct and improvement of the Students during the past session, declared the Col-lege would now close until the first of next Septem-

The orchestra played God Save the Queen, all standing, after which the assembly dispersed, highly gratified at what they had seen and beard. The following is the list of those who received prizes and honorable mention : PHILOSOPHY CLASS. Prize-F Walker, Lindsay.

WATHEMATICS. Prize-F Walker, Lindsay RHETORIC CLASS. LATIN THEME. 1st Prize-James McDermott, E. Boston. E McGrath, East Boston, and John Ci-2nd ** colari, Kingston (ex æquo). 1st Accessit-C Murray, Kingston. C Gauthier, Alexandria. 2nd LATIN VERSION. 1st Prize-J McDermott, E Boston. Cristopher McGrath, do., and C Gauthier, 2nd " Alexandria (ex æquo.) 1st Accessit-Wm Buckly, Prescott. 2nd "John Cicolari, Kingston. 2nd GRREN. 1st Prize - J McDermott, E. Boston. 2nd " C McGrath, do. let Accessit-John Gray, Prescott. 2nd " Charles Murray, Kingston. 2nd " 2nd BRGLISE COMPOSITION. 1st Prize-C McGrath, E Boston. 2nd "J McDermot, do. 1st Accessit.--O Gauthier, Alexandria and William Buckly, Prescott, (ex æquo). 2nd "John Oicolari, Kingston. HISTORY OF BNGLAND. 1st Prize-C McGrath, E Boston, and James M'Permott, do, (ex æquo.) 2nd Prize-John Gray, Prescott. 1st Accessit-John Cicolari, Kingston. 2nd

Oharles Murray, do. BELLES LETTRES CLASS. LATIN TRAME. 1st Prize-Thomas Maloney, Kingston.

By the kind permission of COL KELLY, C B, the Splendid BAND of the 47rm REGIMENT, numbering between thirty and forty performers, will be in attendance from two o'clock in the afternoon, until seven in the evening, affording visitors a musical treat seldom enjoyed in Canada

Spirituous liquors of every kind are strictly for-bidden to be sold, and will not be tolerated in the gardens

The gardens will be open from 10 A M till 8 P M TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 25 cents ; Children's 12] cents; can be had at the Book Stores of Messrs D & J Sadller's, W Dalton's, Riddell's, Pickup's from Members of the Committee, and at the Gardens on the day of the Pic-Nic July 16

THE "GREAT EASTERN," FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE "GREAT EASTERN," JAS. KENNEDY, Commander, will sail from QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL, from QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL, weather permitting, on TUESDAY, the 6th of AUGUST, proximo.-

Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 5th. RATES OF PASSAGE.

Passengers occupying the Grand Saloon Berths will be charged FIFTERN DOLLARS EXTRA.

Berths not secured until paid for. Two experienced Surgeons are on board. Steerage passengers are required to provide Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

The ship will take as cargo Flour, grain, Ashes.

The ship will take as cargo Flour, grain, Asnee, Dry Deals, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to the Consignees, ALLAN GILMOUR & Co., Quebec; Or GILMOUR & Co., Montreal. The Great Ship will be exhibited from WEDNES-DAY, 17th untill WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 cents each; Obildren under 12 years and Schools half-price ; to be procured from the Consignees in Quebec, and at the office of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Point Levi. Montreal, July 11, 1861.

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington, TWO SOHOOL TEACHERS, competent to teach French and English. Should male Teachers apply, it would be necessary, if not married, to have permission to teach from the Roman Catholic Bishoo of Montreal. Apply to JOHN HALPIN, Secretary-Treasurer, School Commissioner.

St. Patrick of Sherrington, Canada East.

WANTED.

WANTED.-For the RAWDON VILLAGE MODEL SCHOOL-a TEACHER, who can procure a Model School Diploma. Salary £80 per annum. Apply to R.E. CORCORAN, S. T. S. C., Rawdon. Rawdon, July 8, 1861. 2 - Barriera

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. --- JULY 19, 1861. وأجرب المحادث والمحادث والمحادث والمحادث والمحادث

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

PABIS, JUNE 27 .- It is asserted that Marshal Niel is about to proceed to Turin to notify officially to the Italian Government the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France.

On Thursday evening Lord John Russell, in replying to Mr. D. Griffith, stated that France had refused to accede to a proposition, made by Austria and Spain, that the Catholic Powers should act together in support of the temporal power of the Pope. We (Londos Times) now subjoin the despatch addressed on this occasion by M. Thouvenel to the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors, who had been commissioned by their Governments to make the proposition referred to. The notes presented by the two diplomatists being identical, M. Thouvenel sent the same reply to each. It is as follows :-

Paris, June 6.

"Sir-I have received the note which your Excellency has done me the honor to address to me, dated the 28th of May, in which you express the desire of your Government to come to an understanding with the Government of the Emperor, with a view of securing in a definitive manuer, and as the result of an agreement between the Catholic Powers, the maintenance of the temporal power of the Holy See. M. Ambassador ---- was intrusted by his Government with a similar mission. My first duty was to place before the eyes of His Majesty these important communications, and I now find myself in a position to

reply. "The sentiments inspired in the Government of - by the position of the Holy Father are in entire conformity with those of the Government of the Emperor. That Government has equally lamented and condemned the aggression directed against the Pontifical States, and if the grave political considerations, which Austria and Spain have both taken into account, at this epoch have not allowed it further to oppose accomplished events, it has neglected nothing in order to limit their consequences. The Corns of Occupation at Rome was augmented without delay, and the Pope being able to dwell with security in his capital in the midst of the turmoil which agitated Italy, has been indebted to the French troops for the preservation of a part of his territory. "The Government of the Emperor, by some acts,

of which, as I ascertain with satisfaction, the Government of ---- does not hesitate to express approval, has testified, and constantly testifies, to the profound and invariable sympathies which animate it in relation to the Chief of the Church. The precarious situation in which circumstances have placed the temporal power of the Holy See do not excite less distressing sentiments among the Catholic nations, and as it concerns the peace of consciences that such serious questions should not remain for a long period in suspense, it is certainly the duty of Governments to unite their efforts in order to simplify them and facilitate their solution.

"I do not believe, however, M—, that it would be useful to discuss here, with the necessary fulness, the system according to which the States of the Pope and the city of Rome would establish, so to speak, a mortmain property appropriated entirely to Catholicism, and in virtue of an unwritten law, placed above the rights which regulate the condition of other sovereignties. I confine myself to recalling the fact that neither the most ancient nor the most recent historical traditions appear to sanction this doctrine, and that England, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden-Powers separated from the Church-signed at Vienza, with the same authority as France, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, the treaties which restored to the Pope the possessions he had lost.

"The highest expediency-1 basten to proclaim it -agrees with the greatest social interests in requiring that the Chief of the Church maintain himself on the throne occupied by his predecessors for so many centuries; the opinion of the Emperor's Government is very firm on this point, but it thinks also that the wise exercise of the supreme authority and the consent of populations are in the Roman States, as elsewhere, the first considerations of the solidity of power. The gravest dangers which now menace the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See proceed, it is true, from without, and if the occupation of Rome provides for the necessities of the present, the future remains exposed to hazards which we sincerely wish to avert.

ain. M. ---- agree with us in this untria and St

the Republic, after it shall have heen a Royal capital, has spread throughout the periodicital the false elections; I can only say that out of the fifty Opposi-notion that the kingdom of Italy ian have he other ition candidates; thirty-six have been elected. Such is Capital." The writer films that there is you sisten a king-

dom of Italy properly so in a grant une every ar-tempt to found one tailed 1 actent times Italy was, as well as the half of Europe, absoched in the empire of the Casars. In modern times the tarbar- | credit, and at the same time embarrasses the Governinus tried in value it by the dorable basis of an iment. united monarchy. The kined an of the Gaths, of The cession of Sardinia to France is again talked which Ravenna, was the capital, tested only 50 of The semi-official press says it is a calumny inyears; that of the Lombards in century, with Pavia and Milan successively for capitals ; and the kingdom of the Franks with Verona. But Rome never beionged to these kingdoms, and they did not comprise Venetia, or Calabia, or Sardinia, or Sicily. "Does Victor Emmanuel," continues the writer,

believe himself strong enough, great enough, to assume the iron crown of the King of Italy in that city where the Casars wore so proudly the golden crown of the empire of the world - in that city where no one wearing a diadem has dared to reside since it became the capital of the empire of Him who went up to Calvary with the crown of thorns? Charlemagne was crowned in Rome Emperor of the West, but he did not fix his abode there. The moment he received from the Pontiff the insignia of his power, he departed from a city which the Papacy filled too much with its power for him to make it the sear of his vast territories. Constantine, in the height of his splendour, dared not remain in the Eternal City from the moment of his conversion to Christianity, when he accepted as his spiritum head the successor of the Prince of the Ap sties. The Emperor elect of Ger-many, Charles V, might, when victorious over Clement VII., have made Rome the capital of his States, and re-establish the Empire of the West. He did not date to do so, for he understood that there, where the Pope reigned, he could not be Emperor or King. Between the Pope and the King there would be perpetual conflicts of authority, increseant rivalries of influence"

The writer is of opinion that Naples is the fittest capital for the kingdom of Judy, as regards Sicily, Genoa, Venice, and Milan; "with its climate and its sea, it would soon become one of the queens of the Mediterranean." He thinks that the moment is come when the Pope will find it his own interest to be relieved himself from the details of the temporal administration of Rome The Pope must not strip bimself of the sovereignty in Rome, but that sovereignty might be delegated to an elective magistracy, resembling the Consuls and the Ædiles of ancient Rome :

"Rome should be, as regards the particular form of its government, an exceptional city, having no other constitutional policy than a communal charter, with city toils to cover city expenses. Thus liberty, which was thought to be dead, would reappear in the Eternal City-liberty bringing to a grateful people the benefits of modern civilization. There would then be no direct responsibility of the Pope for the daily acts of the civil Administration ; no more heavy imposts on the Romans, for the entire Catholic world would maintain by its regular donations the splendour of the Pontifical Court; no armed occupation of the seat of Christianity, because there would be no longer any motive or any danger of revolution. A guard of honour, recruited in religious Europe, would suffice for the security of the Sovereign Pontiff; from the moment the populations no longer saw in him other than the Vicar of God the pastoral staff whice he holds in the hand that blesses would defend him better than any sword ; and is not that staff the visible sign of an idea which has vanquished barbarism and destroyed slavery ?"- Paris Corr of Times.

The Abbe Cruice, Honorary Canon of Paris, is nominated by the French Emperor to the See of Marseilles, which M. Deguerry has declined. The Abbe Cruice is a distinguished ecclesiasue. He was born in Ireland in 1815. His father was a French officer, a lieutenant colonel, and Chevalier of St. Louis. His mother was a Dillon, of the family of these Dillons who distinguished themselves in the wars of Louis XIV, and Louis XV.

PARIS, June 25 .- So, we have recognised the Kingdom of Italy with certain reserves which reserve nothing, and are only put down to deceive those who ask to be deceived, in order that they may not have he trouble Turia the reserves in silence; but some morning we shall be told that the Romans have spontaneously demanded the honour of taking their turn of annexation, and the game will be played. The Patric pretends that France, faithful to her liberal and Catholic policy, has always declared that Rome and the patrimony of Peter shall be reserved, and that the present boundaries of the States shall be preserved at all hazards. But did not France once declare still more formally, that she did not go into Italy to destroy the power of the Holy Father, and that all the rights of the supreme head of the Church, as temporal sovereign, ought to be maintained? It is really amusing to see M. Grandguillot's impudence in saying that "on this point the word of the Emperor is irrevocable ' But in spite of the recognition, Ricasoli will no more succeed in raising a loan of 50,000,000 frances, then I shall ; why, 350,000,000 are already spent; he will kill himself, like Cavour, in the vain struggle against nature and history, and I no more believe now in the unity of Italy than I believed in it years ago. The confusion of finances, like that of ideas, is only beginning. An old canon of Pistoia, who was celebrating the feast of the Unity in his Cathedral (few priests would do it happily) had a distraction and prayed in the collect pro rege Viliorum (for the king of wickedness) instead of king Victorio. This lapsus lingua got him a week in prison. Thus it is that Piedmont, as the Revue des Derx Mondes says, scatters liberty from its cornucopia. At the service celebrated at the Madeline in honour of Cavour, as the Moniteur has it, the only representative of the diplomatic hody was the Ambassador of the Shah of Persia. People still talk of what passed at the statesman's death-bed. A friend at Turin writes to me that it was notorious that the telegraph between that city and Rome was continually at work the day before his death, and that a retraction of some sort was made by the dying man the day before he received the sacraments. Cavour's confessor carried it to the Pope, who will no more publish it than Gregory XVI. published that of Tal-lyrand, which, for all that, i have had in my own It is certain that on the 10th the Pope himhands. self said Mass in his private chapel for the soul of his political enemy, and has ordered many to be said by his priests. All the altars of St. Peter's were dressed in black, the Masses for Cavour were going on without stopping from six till eleven o'clock. This one fact should make us all respect the grave of the erring statesman. The revolutionary committee of Rome takes the same view of Cavour's end : it had ordered its members to abstain for three days from all amusements; when it heard of the Masses said at St. Peter's, it revoked the order, so as not to bonour the memory of a traitor." Among the tales in circulation is one that Plon-Plon dressed up all the sailors of his ships in red shirts, to the great disgust of the officers, and of Garibaldi too, whom it was meant to compliment, but who appears unwilling to have aught to do with the disgraced Casar who refused to rid him of Murat. Besides the Italian question, which will, now that the Sultan is dead, be eclipsed by the Eastern question, the elections, and the proceedings against the Duke de Broglie, are all the talk; and Paris was made happy for a day by the speech of Jules Favre, this time really elequent and irrefucable. Only in one constituency was the Government "strictly neutrai" as it said-the one whose suffrages were asked own destiny. She is at the point where two roads by M. Havin of the Siecle, who was beaten in spite meet; one leads most surely to safety, and the other of this favor. To tell you what the Prefects have

these two roads between folly und reason be' didates would only be to risk the increanlous mock-tween Mazziningism and the Palacy. Mazzini; ery of free Englishmen. To believe the press, which desirous of transformity Rame init the capital of rather smothers than represents public opinion; the Bonapartists have had an unclouded triumph in the tion candidates; thirty-six have been elected. Such is the result of the first show of opposition, and decidedly it is by no means calculated to make us despair of increasing our minority to a majority in a few years. The crying injustice of which the Duke de Broglio is victim moves the public wrath in a way that does it

vented by the enemies of the Government; but so it was in the case of Savoy, till at last public opinion was sufficiently formed by these calumnies, and the annexation was made. In a maritime view the island is worth much more than the mountain slopes Will Lord Cowley be fooled again ? Honestly I believe he will. It is certain that Ricasoli is coming to see Napoleon at Vichy, and something will be hatched then. I think that Ricasoli will make a fool of England. - Cor. Weekly Register.

ITALY.

The so-styled "Kingdom of Italy" is now formally acknowledged by France. In announcing this recognition, Ricasoli said :--

As regards Rome, the Government has no intention of allowing the question to rest. It is too important not to be incessantly the object of attention But its difficulties must be overcome solely by way of negotiations with Napoleon, which are continually going on. I flatter myself that in time, the period of which I cannot fix, we shall arive at such a result as will satisfy the just aspirations of the people In the meantime, this recognition does not involve any condition, or any insult to our national rights. Cavour also hoped to solve the difficulty by negotiations, but with the Pope as well as with Napoleon. Now, however, the Revolutionary party would make the condition of our Holy Father a matter of bargain and buckstering between the Protestant Ricasoli and the very sincere eldest son of the Church ! The hypocritical conduct of the pair is plainly apparent in the summary of the French note

published in Friday's papers :--The Emperor, on the demand of King Victor Emmanuel, has recognised him as King of Italy. But by this recognition he does not approve of the past policy of the Cabinet of Turin, nor does he encourage enterprises of a nature to compromise the general peace of Europe. The Emperor regards the principle of non-intervention as a rule, but he declines the responsibility of any project of aggression. The French troops will continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which brought France to Rome are not covered by guarantees.

Ricasoli is equally cunning : he hopes that " the wished-for solution may be brought about without

depriving the Church of any of its grandeur, or the Pope of his independence." He hopes that "after a time the Emperor will be able to withdraw his troops from Rome without exciting the apprehen-sions of the Catholics." He leaves it "to the high wisdom of the Emperor to determine the moment,' and trusts that "France will not refuse to bring Rome to accept an arrangement which would be fruitful in happy consequences." All which fine words, hopes, and promises have been, of course, rehearsed by the conspirators with a view to carry out a pre-arranged plan of further spoliation. It should not also be forgotten that Thouvenel's despatch, which we give elsewhere, he rejects the overtures of Austria and Spain on the ground of other Powers having been parties to the settlement at Vienna The hypocrisy of this excuse is at once seen, when we call to mind that it was the Emperor's boast that he had himself torn the treaty of Vienna to tatters. -- Weekly Register.

Rome .-- The subject of all others the most deeply interesting to Catholics at the present moment is the health of our dear and Holy Father. Never, perhaps, in the annals of the Christian Church was there ever exhibited more anxiety for the preservation of a lite so precious. We rejoice therefore to be able to state on the best authority that the accounts of the Protestant and revolutionary papers have been greatly exaggerated, and that intelligence of a most satisfactory character has come to hand. Beides the assurance of our own Roman correspondent, we were honored on Thursday by the receipt of the following telegram :---

a suspicion that the band in that neighbourhood) two parts." The first, composed of remote provinces, meant to, "piombare" on this, city, possessing a considerable population, and being one of the prin-cipal dockyards for the navy. All the force of the place, civil as well as military, was therefore kept under arms But the alarm passed away. (In this city, were two battalions of troops the Berseglieri, and the Grenadiers, but the former had been ordered off that is to say, the lightest tax on men is just double in the evening to Mola di Gaeta, where other bands what it is in France. The length of service is 25 had appeared, or in that neighbourhood. At Torre dell' Anunziata, about half-an-hour's distance from Naples, I met an English friend who told me that he had been up all night in command of an outpost, and that not only there but in all the villages near Vesuvius similar precautions had been taken. He expected to be on duty the following night. His calculation of the number of the bandits in that neighbourhood made them amount to three or four hundred, and yet the National Guard here had been indifferently supplied with arms. In the Ministries they tried to make light of these affairs; the men were "canaglia,"-only bandits who robbed and murdered. They never appeared many together, yet it was evident that they created uneasi ness, for I was told that things would go on very well were it not for these continued agitations created by the "robbers." And so it might be ob-served that, but for a few "if's," the world would be a paradise. On Thursday morning news arrived at the Questura that white flags had been hoisted at Torre del Greco, still nearer the city, and the Questore started off immediately, with a body of the Guard of Public Security On arriving there he could distinctly see a white flag which had been hoisted just at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Great agitation prevailed, and off they started, all the force that could be mustered-four companies of soldiers, and the Nationals. The latter arrived first, and tore down the flag, and the 'bandits' dispersed. They amounted, according to official reports, to about 40 or 50, and were composed of disbanded soldiers and the countrypeople, under the command of an ex-lieutenant. Some arrests of the latter took place, and the Questore returned, having "restored tranquillity;" but the band dispersed, and are still out. Thus these reactions prevent all consolidation of the country, create an impression of the weakness of the Government, and encourage the hopes of the many who look out in the fullest confidence for the return of Francis II. It does not remove the evil to call these fellows robbers and assassins: the evil exists, by whatever terms you describe it, and so it will untill more efficient means are taken to put down. To occupy the country with military would be almost impossible, due regard being paid to the necessities of the Peninsula in general; and the most obvious remedy that presents itself would be, after a searching scrutiny, to organize and arm the National Guard. Yet in some places that I have visited I have found not more than one fourth or fifth of the number armed, though the Nationals have been formed for nearly a year, and more decrees have been issued on this subject than almost any other. It is the occasional boast of the authorities that they have already distributed 40,000 muskets, but those divided among the 15 provinces do not leave more than 2,666 for each province-a most insufficient provision. There has been talk, too, of sending a moveable column to sweep the country of these reactionists, and a very good plan it would be; but it is not adopted-action seems to be paralyzed. I am very often told that there is great exaggeration

to prove that the money of the bourbons circulates AUSTRIA.

freely among them.

and that, after all, the bodies of armed men who dis-

turb the public peace are very smail. I think, how-

ever, that this constitutes the great danger of the

position; if they were all united they might be

crushed, but divided into small parties, and appear-

ing here, there, and everywhere, they are something

like a low fever which one can't get rid of, and which gradually undermines the strength. That

they are not mere banditti either-not in a private

speculation, is very evident. The first objects they

seek after are arms, and there is abundant evidence

The news from Hungary is not satisfactory. The Government will not grant any further concessions, and in the recent Ministerial councils some final decisions were agreed to. According to the most accredited report, the Crown will reply to the Address of the Hangarian Chamber by a manifesto to the interests of the State may require without any fear peoples of Austris. It is already drawn up, and will of domestic treason. e issued as soon s the discussion on the Address

from Naples to take every piecaution /asi there was to last as it is. The Russian territory is divided into thinly populated, is not called upon to furnish recruits. The second is composed of central and po-pulous provinces that are divided into two zones; which are alternately required to furnish the annual contingents. The rate of conscription is five, some-times seven recruits, for every 1,000 inhabitants what it is in France. The length of service is 25 years in the line and 22 years in the guard. The nobility and clergy are exempt. Burghers and freed. men may purchase substitutes, so that the whole burden of conscription falls upon the serfs. It is consequently proposed to adopt the Prussian system which was this last year partially adopted in France for the first time.

SPAIN.

Constant and the second second second second

The Spanish proclamation relative to the civil war in America states that the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality in the struggle between the "Federated States of the Union and the Confederated States of the South." With this view it is prohibited to arm, build, and fit out a privateer, no matter under what flag, in any of the Spanish ports. Shipowners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters of marque, and from contributing in any way to the armament and fitting out of privateers. Privateers and their prizes are prohibited from entering and remaining more than 24 hours in a Spanish port, save in cases of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as practicable, and not to allow them to ship but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms and munitions of war. No object belonging to prizes may be sold.-Carriage of goods to non-blockaded ports is guaran-teed. The carriage of war material and letters is prohibited. Parties offending are to be responsible for their acts, and to have no claim for protection on Spaniards to abstain from all acts which, in violation of the laws of the kingdom, might be regarded as opposed to neutrality. Parties offending to have no claim for protection from the Spanish Government. They will be liable to measures adopted by the belligerents, and will be punished according to the laws of Spain.

TURKEY.

The telegraph tells us that Sultan Abdul Aziz has succeeded his brother at Constantinople. The new Sultan has taken his place without public bloodshed and without danger from any of his own family, or, as far as we know, any jealousy of them. Never, in the history of the Ottoman State, has there been such an accession. The least that has happened on the death of a Sultan has been for the heir to take precaution for his security by destroying the most dangerous members of his family, or by bribing or deceiving the populace. In the early years of the pre-sent century Selim was dethroned and murdered; Mustapha succeeded, who, after a reign of only a few months, was overthrown and put to death by his brother Mahmoud, the father of the present Sultan. On this occasion Mahmoud is said to have strangled the infant child of his brother, and to have sown up in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus no less than four pregnant Sultanas. His apologists say that he did this in order that he might become the last of His race, and, being thus safe from the turbulence of his subjects-who had a superstitious regard for the reigning house-might be at liberty to pursue his great reforms. Whether or not the ladies were sacrificed to liberal principles, it is certain that Mahmoud was a man of bold devices all his life, and when his end approached, in the year 1839, and he feared that his feeble son would be set aside if his own death were suddenly known, he left orders that it should be concealed until every precaution had been taken, and his son firmly established. The people were led to believe that he was recovering when he had been already dead two days. Thus, many years afterwards when the Janissaries had been destroyed, the mob of the capital was thought strong enough to interrupt the course of succession.

All is changed now, and the peaceable unarmed Mussulman of Stamboul has not the power, if he had the will, to be a maker of Sultans. The prince who has just succeeded begins his reign in security, if not with very brilliant prospects, and has the opportunity of adopting at the outset whatever policy the

task ; but they do not at the same time indicate the means to be employed for accomplishing it, and some explanations on their part, moreover, become the more necessary, as their position towards Italy differs, under a certain aspect, from that of France. We have seen with regret the stipulations of Villafranca and of Zurich fail of complete execution, and we should have wished that the monarchy of the Two Sicilies had not been overthrown ; nevertheless. the march of events, while contrary to its wishes, has not affected the Imperial Government in such a direct way as the Courts of Vienna and Madrid .-Without giving our approbation to what has passed, without wishing to cover with our guarantes the existence of the new state of things, no dynastic interest prevents us from effecting normal relations with the kingdom of Italy, and the obstacle to its acknowledgment rests, as far as we are concerned, simply in the difficulties inberent in affairs at Rome."

"May we permitted to hope that Austria and Spain will from the present time be disposed to take this point of view, and that their solicitude for the Holy See will be superior to any private consideration? The foregoing is a question which I put to myself rather than to your Excellency; but the doubt even which it excites, and the consequences which result from it, do not allow me to appreciate with as much exactitude as is required the nature of the common action proposed by the Government of

"I do not conceal, M. ----, that the principle of non-intervention which has saved the peace of Earope, excluding to-day, as it did a year ago, the employment of force, there exists in our eyes a strict connexion between the regularization of the facts which have considerably modified the situation of the Peninsula, and the solution to be given to the Roman question. The Government of the Emperor will, then, be very happy to learn that Austria and Spain deem it possible to enter also in the only path which, as seems to it, can conduct without new shocks to a practical result; but it does not hesitate in any hypothesis to give the assurance that for its part it will not adhere to any combination which is incompatible with the respect it professes for the independence and dignity of the Holy See, and which would be at variance with the object of the presence would be at variance with the structure of its troops at Rome. - Receive, &c., "THOUVENEL."

A pamphlet, with the title "Ne touchez pas au Pape," has just appeared. I do not affirm that it rape, has just appeared. I do not anime that it has an official origin, but I have reason to believe it has the the approbation of certain officials. Speaking of the death of M: Cavour, the writer says :-

"M. Cavour has not taken with him into the tomb the soul of the Italian nation. But his death deprives her, the country of Dante and of Machiavelli. of the light of a great mind, and the inspiration of a great heart. Italy followed M. Cavour with confidence; he was her admitted councillor, her accepted guide. While he lived there was one man who dominated, by his lofty intelligence and the influence of his name, factions within and enemies without .-With the same voice he compelled Austria to reflect and demagogues to hesitate. He passed away, and who shall restrain the impatient, intimidate the reactionists, and keep down the revolutionists? I search in vain - I find no one. On disappearing from the world, M. Cavour has left Italy to herself. It is for her, then, and her alone, to work out her to the abyes. The bour is come to choose between done in the various departments to secure their can- I learnt that on the day before orders had arrived for the army, which, it is stated, cannot be allowed

"Whatever you hear to the contrary, the Pope is well, though from a slight attack of ervsipelas on the knee he keeps on the sofa ; but he says Mass and gives audiences daily."

This will, we are sure, bring joy to the hearts of all the loving and devoted subjects of His Holiness. --- Ib.

NAPLES .- In spite of continual burnings, shootings imprisonments and confiscations-in spite of the active employment of half the Piedmontese army in the old Kingdom of Naples-in spite also of tranquillity being daily completely re-established -- we are still continually hearing of difficulties breaking out in new places, and of the "reactionists," "Bourbonites," "brigands," "choans," "highwaymen," "footpads," "famished beggars," being in each place surrounded, cut up, killed, taken prisoners and dispersed, only to meet in more formidable force in another place a few days later. -- Weckly Register. The Times' correspondent confirms the above, and reveals the cruel tyrauny which the foreign mercenaries of Victor Emmanuel now exercise over the conquered Neapolitans. He says :---

I now turn to another very different topic, though perhaps it may have some relation to the one of which I have just been speaking-I mean the reactionary disturbances created by the banditti-call them by whatever name you please-which occasion much disquietude, and increase in audacity. There are many here who affect to ignore or pooh-pooh them, though they admit their frequent recurrence, but they attempt to diminish their importance by saying that the bands are small and are always put down. Yet, however small they may be, they are found, more or less, in all directions ; they increase and multiply, and show a general dissolution of society. It is right that the real position of the country should be known, otherwise no efficient remedies remedies can be applied, and the work of consolidation and improvement never will be effected. An official agent, writing from a town on the Adriatic, "We are in a state of general aparchy. The Government is weak, and the arrival of troops is we .comed here with joy." A considerable corn merchant, who has large and frequent connexions with the provinces, says :-- "We can scarcely leave our houses after midday, and our property is in perpetual danger from the brigands." It is not long since that the Piedmontess were repulsed in an action with this canaglia, and we have reports continually of the members of the National Guard being shot, and lately a small detachment of them was massacred. There is, at times, a strong retaliation, and I have heard of as many as 100 of the brigands hav-

ing been shot in the province of Foggin; and, deplorable as the fact may be, it is the only mode by which the country can be restored to order. In some districts these bands have taxed the proprietors, and Within the last few days, however, the audacity of leave of absence, besides a year's pay in advance.-these bands has been shown within a few miles of M. Moukhanoff, who also played so melancholy a the capital.

On Thursday last, being a few miles out of the city, (Naples), I found the population in the greatest excitement. Of course their fears had exaggerated the circumstances, and I beard of bands in the neighbourhood to the amount of several thousands. On arriving at Castellamare, however, official authority reduced their number to 200 or 300. There were some indications of preparation, and

in the chamber of Magnates has terminated. The Imperial Government seems more decided than ever to maintain the "Patent," with all its consequences, which imply the institutions and regular functions of the two Legislative Chambers of the General Council of the Empire. The second Chamber at Pesth will, for the last time, be called upon by the Sovereign to elect and send its representatives to the Supreme Council at Vienna. Should this invitation, like the former ones, not be attended to by the representatives of the popular Chamber, the Hungarian electors will be invited by Royal decree to name directly their deputies to the great legislative body of the whole Austrian empire. Should this last ap neal to the Magyars remain without effect, which it is not difficult to foresee will be the case under actual circumstances, a second Imperial manifesto will announce to Hungary as also to all the other populations of the empire, that the two supreme Chambers are finally and legally constituted, and that the general laws which will emanate from their deliberations will be applicable to all the countries without distinction.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Moscow states that the Emperor after inspecting the troops and Government buildings. made several excursions in the neighborhood of the city, with a view to appease the rebel peasants who had refused to work for their lords, and to pay rent, under the pretext that the manifesto of the Emperor had made them landowners. M. Platanow, bearer of projected reforms in Poland, was to arrive at Warsaw on the 23d. The official reports diminish the importance of recent occurrences, and state that order is re-established. It is reported in connexion with the rebellion in the Government of Spenza that the serfs of Count Onwarow, to the number of 3,000 armed with scythes, attacked the troops, who fired and killed about one hundred of the rebels. General Dreniakine, according to an official report, met 10,-000 rebel peasants in the same government, took 410 prisoners, and killed and wounded 800. Reports addressed to the Home Minister state that in the 22 governments where disturbances have occurred more than 1,200 have been killed and wounded, besides 2 417 who have taken to flight, and some hundreds who have been transported to Siberia.

A letter from St. Petersburg speaks of calm having succeeded to rumors of numerous arrests, banishments, imprisonments, and domiciliary visits .--The nobility are in their country seats or abroad. The whole of the Imperial Guard and the military schools have left St. Petersburg for the camps of Peterhoff and Krasnoe. Every day adds to the list of troubles and disorders. Colonel Tripoff, who commanded during the February massacres at Warsaw, after having been tried by a Conncil of War. reprimanded, and sent , to his home by Prince Gortschakoff, has been raised to the rank of General by promised them protection on condition of payment. the Emperor, who has further given him a long part in the massacres, has been advanced to a seat at the Council board of the Empire.

Disturbances in the provinces continue. At Rostoff, in the Government of Yarosloff, the peasants on the lands of the Princess Galitzin have been slaying one another. One party desired that the rent (obroc) should be calculated per head, or as a poll tax; the other that it should be by fires, or a hearth tax. Another difficulty is the system of recruiting

PERSECUTIONS OF THE PAPACY. - Memory fails altogether in attempting to recount the long roll of the contest, and the glories of the Vicars of Jesus Christ. After three hundered years of conflict came no true peace, but a mere change of weapons. Pope Liberius was banished by a heretical emperor. Silverius died in exile. Vigilius was imprisoned and exiled. St. Martin died in exile a martyr. St Leo III was driven out to Spoleto. Leo V was dethroned and cast into prison. John XII had to fly from Rome. Benedict V was carried off into Germany. John XIII fled from a Roman faction, and took refuge in Capua. Benedict VI was imprisoned and murdered by a Roman faction. John XIV was cast into the prison of St. Angele, and died of hunger. Gregory V was compelled to fly from Rome by a civil tumult. Benedict VIII was driven from Rome by a faction. Benedict IX was twice driven from Rome. Leo IX was dethroned by the Normans. S. Gergory VII went from land to land and from kingdom to kingdom, and died an exile. Victor III could not so much as take possession of his see, and died at Beneventum. Urban II was restored by the French crusaders. Pascal II was carried off by Henry V and imprisoned. Gelasius II was compelled to fly to Gaeta, which has been again and again glorious as the refuge of the Vicar of Jesus Obrist. Honorius II was compelled to fly into France by an anti-Pope who usurped his Rugenius III was driven out of Rome by Ar-828. nold of Brescia, Alexander III, on the very day of his consecration, was cast into prison. He was con-secrated, not in the holy city, but in a village church. He was obliged to fly into the mountains for safety. He passed his time wandering from Terracina to Anaghi, from Anaghi to Tusculum. Urban III and Gregory VIII could not even take possession of Rome. Lucius III fled to Verona. Gregory IX was compelled by an insurrection at Rome to retire to Pergia. Junocent IV fled to Genos. Alexander IV fied to Viterbo. Martin IV never entered Rome. Boniface VIII was a prisoner at Anaghi. Then came the great Western schism which lasted for seventy years, during which time seven Popes reigned in Avignon. Urban VI fled to Genoa. Innocent VII fled from the factions of Rome to Viterbo, Gregory XI fied to Gasta. John XXIII fied from Rome. Engenius IV was besieged in his own palace by an anti-Pope, and was obliged to fly to Florence. I might add many more, but is enough to sum them up : 30 were compelled to leave Rome; 4 were imprisoned; 4 were unable to set foot in Rome ; 7 reigned in exile in Avignon : making in all 45, or one-fifth in the line of the Sovereign Pontiff's.

HAVE A RIGHT AIM .- A large proportion of the misories and vices of mankind proceeds from idleness. With persons of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes often baffled. Men fall in their schemes not so much from want of strength as from the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature by concentrating his powers, and using them steadily on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his efforts or intermitting them often, may fail to ac-complish anything. Have a right aim, and work failbfully to reach it. Happiness is never gained without persevering effort.

"Work for some good ; he it ever so slowly , Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor, all labor is noble and holy.'

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____JULY 19 1861.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON

LONDON, June 24 .-- All other sbujects are absorbed at present in the great configration which took place on Saturday night among the wharves on the Southwark side of the river. Workhouses, covering more than three acres of ground, some of them as tall as the houses in the High Street of Edinburgh, and grammed from top to bottom with valuable goods, have all been consumed. The property alone thus destroyed is valued at two millions of money ; but when men talk of the loss this great fire has occasioned, their minds turn not to the destruction of the property; but to the death of Mr. Braidwood, who was crushed by the falling in of a wall at an early period of the conflagration.

The scone was terribly grand. Perhaps the greatest volume of flame was about eight o'clock in the evening,-the fire was discovered about four,when the beams of the setting sun shone full on the noble mind; it is only to be found when the virtues fames, and partially obscured their glare; but long are cherished and cultivated; it is the generous fames, and partially obscured their glare; but long after night fell the blaze rose up high in air, and il-luminated the horizon for miles around. Several of the buildings were said to be fire proof; and in ordimary cases of fire it is probable the walls would have resisted the action of the flames ; but here the heat, girdling the building, was so intense, that no fabric could have resisted it, nor, if it could, would the contents have escaped the scorching action of the fire. For it was not the ordinary conflagration of buildings but every one of the buildings was filled with combustible-many with highly inflammable - substances ; large quan titles of tallow were stored in one, barrels of tar in another, hemp, jute, resin, chests of tes, and, in one case, that which proved fatal to Mr. Braidwood, - quantities of saltpetre. So that long after the buildings themselves were destroyed, and when, in ordinary cases, the fire would have burnt itself out, the interior presented a glowing, seething mass of white flame, the contents of the different floors all heaped together, from whence, tongues of fire ever and anon shot forth, licking up all that was combustible within their reach .- Cor. Edinburgh Wilness.

THE FOGS OF LONDON .- Now let me speak of the London fog. That is to be seen in London, and nowhere else - Dickens in his description of a London fog has failed to convey any idea of its true and odious nature. It gets into your throat; it gets into your eyes; it is down in the cellar; it is up in the garret ; if you shut the door, it comes shivering and co-o-o-old through the window; and if you shut the window; it comes yellow and smoky down the chimuey. You can't get it out. I remember, when speaking, one day in 1853, in Exeter Hill, all of a sudden the fog came in, and before twenty minutes from the time we first saw it, I could not see the people in the gallery; and they said it was a queer sensation to hear somebody speaking somewhere but to see him nowhere. I have seen it standing, just like a wall, in the middle of the street, all brightness upon one side and a thick fog upon the other. I have known the gas to be lighted up in one part of the city, while in another the people were congra-tulating themselve on the beautiful day! Upon a foggy morning you wake late, and you think it is early. It is cold, dirty, damp and dreary. The streets are very quiet, for the fog is a poor conductor of sound. You get up, and everything goes wrong. You attempt to wash your hands and away goes the scap under the table. You undertake to shave, and you can't get up a lather, and when you try your razor you feel as Sheridan did when he said to his son :-- "Tom, if you open orsters with my razor any more I'll kill you!" I have read of a man who was taken up by an elephant and chucked through a barn door; and, said he, "I went all ends fustward." And so you find, on a foggy morning, things go "all ends fustward." The servants are behindhand; the eggs are half boiled. You look out of the window, and the fog seems to get thicker. The best thing yon can do is to close the shutters and light the gas. Then, if your business calls you to town, don't go in a bus; go afoot. Everybody has a cold disagreeable look — the cheeks are lily, the eyes rosy, the nose ditto and running. You proceed and find everything in dauger. Oabs run into each other; omnibus drivers shout to one another in language not the most polite, and chaos seems to have come again. Your office is dingy and dark. You light your gas, and are reminded of Timothy Tit-comb's description of gasm; and the sconer you take yourself to the bosom of your affectionate will you get there? The steamers have stopped running; there is not a cab to be found; it is like wading through illuminated bean-soup; and how will you find your way? I have gone out in a fog for curiosity and fun, knowing every street around, and in two or three squares have lost myself. I have seen the fog so thick that I had to scuff with my feet to find the curbstone .--Get under a lamp-post and you can see no light-only a "glory." As you go home, the mishaps of the morning are repeated on an exaggerated scale. Then come around you the boys with links or torches, crying -- "a penny a light," and if you won't, give them a penny they will singe your trausers for you. And when at last you get home, you have little desire to venture out again in a London fog. It is said that the London fog is caused by the granite particles of dust arising from the traffic on the streets and the million bituminous coal fires, the smoky matter of which mingles with the vapor from the river, and when the barometer falls it comes down upon the city. "When the barometer rises, it will ascend and perhaps wholly disappear. But these fogs never rise more than two or three hundred feet. They come principally in November, and are seldom seen after February. They tell us sometimes that the sun never shines in London; but it does. It shines gloriously, shines brightly; and gay equip-ages filled with beautiful women visit Regent street and the Strand, while scores of well-dressed persons are to be seen in the streets. It finds its way into the nooks and corners, and cheers the stray plant of the needlewoman's window; and the sparrow gives an extra chirp. Old Blucher said-" What a city to plunder !" and, upon a sunshiny day, you say so too. - Gough's Lectures.

loving patience and a large charity, and with a noble decision hiding them from the world; who makes no confidences and asks no confidences : who refrains from brooding over short-comings in sympathy and sentiment, and for seeking for perilous "affinities " who does not build high tragedy sorrows on the in- The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered evitable, nor feel an earthquake in every family jar ; who sees her husband united with herself indissolubly and eternally in their children-she, the wife in every truth, in the inward as in the outward, is a heroine, though of rather au unfashionable type.-Gruce Greenwood.

INDEFENDENCE .- Independence of mind can only

be properly appreciated by those who possess it and it is only such persons that are qualified to tell in what it consists; it proseeds from higher causes than most people imagine; it is an attribute of a feeling of a mind conscious of its own rectitude; it proceeds from a firm reliance in the truth and propriety of a line of conduct which has been laid down. The man that steadily pursues a good end will do it fearlessly and without regard to the opinlons of others, if he is satisfied in his own mind that he is laboring in the cause of Truth, of Virtue, of Religion, and of God. It is this consciousness of the uprightness of his heart, that enables a man to assume that easy and graceful port which we denuminate independence of character. The man that is without fear of doing wrong, is also without the dread of reproof, and he who is conscious that his actions will meet with the approbation of high Heaven, is also assured that they will be approved by good men. The opposition and hatred which he encounters, and that will be by no means inconsiderable, will not disturb his quiet, but will pass him by as the idle wind, which he regards not. He con-siders that the malice which is poured out upon him proceeds not so much from bad intentions as from ignorance ; that if people could see his motives, they could not condemn him-that if they could comprehead his actions, and penetrate to their altimate effects, instead of condemning, they would be in-

clined to applaud; -- then his worst enemies would be his best of friends. St. Paul was one of the bit-terest enemies of Christ until his eyes were opened, then he became one of his most devoted followers In profane history, we have also numerous examples of men who, at one period of their lives were bitter enemies; at another, enthusiastic friends. The world is apt to ascribe these changes to selfishness or some bad motive. For my own part, I am in-clined to think that they may arise from sincere imclined to think that they may arise from sincere im-pulses, and that in these respects men really are as INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. they seem to be.

FUN AT HOME .- Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people? Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets ; and your hearts, lest a bearty laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there ! If you want in ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gamblinghouses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearth stones, it will be sought in other, and perhaps less profitable, places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home nest delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children ; half-anbour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home blot out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum .-Life Illustrated.

Politeness and accomplishments are blessings to society. Fashions pass away, empires decay, but good breeding belongs to all times, and extends to very part of the globe.

Industry and resignation will prove to be a fair counterpoise to most evils of earth; with the first we can avert or lighten much misery, and with the lat-ter, we will wisely endure such as are inevitable.

Virtue is the sole foundation of all social orderthe only true source both of national prosperity and of domestic comfort. Under its delightful empire all is harmony and subordination. The child is dutiful

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breath-

ing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never mil to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure-none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflictd should give them an impartial trial

To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPRAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hourseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalisis.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., Ge-

neral Agents for the Canadas. May 30. 4m.

T. RIDDELL.

(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,)

HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant,

No. 22, Great St. James Street. (Opposite B. Dawson & Son,)

Hegs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail.

A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION.

Montreal, May 4, 1861.

COTTACE CHAMBER FURNITURE O.MCGARVEY. - **1**- -

SPECIAL NOTICE.

at 1110E

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several oities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral.) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of Lowell, MASS. HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H. HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,

Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H. HON. JOHN ABBOTT,

Mayor of CONCORD, N. H. HON. A. H. BULLOCK,

Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS. HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,

Mayor of SALEM, MASS. HON. F. W. LINCOLN,

Mayor of BOSTON, MASS. HON. WM. M. RODMAN,

Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. FRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER. Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,

Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY. Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TOBONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP. Mayor of CINCISSIATI, OHIO,

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD. Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LNONS, IOW .

HON. JAMES MCFEETERS,

Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH. ' Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK. Mayor of FERDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,

Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS. HON. W. H. CRANSTON,

Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I. HON. FRED STAHL,

MEYOR OF GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHA TANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR. Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,

Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN. HON. GEBARD STITH,

Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA. HON. H. D. SCRANTON,

Mayor of ROCHEBTER, N.Y.

Mayor of Urica, N. Y.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. No medicine is more prompt in is action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on band.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholers morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Contipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicipes.

Eor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman. Savage & Co.; Oarter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL. OUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DE-VOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL, Illustrated with fifteen Steel Eugravings, after new

and exquisite designs,

A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapt-ed to the use of the faithful in this country.

ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS.

Meditation or Mental Prayer.

Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.

Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass ; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations.

Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion.

Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead.

Method of Bearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually. Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays

and Hotidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons.

Vespers, with full explanation.

Benediction of the Blessed Sucrament, with Inarnetions. The Office of Tenebra.

An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Pen-

ance. Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion-

Prayers for Mass before Communion - Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion

GENERAL DEVOTIONS.

Devotions to the Holy Trinity ... to the Holy Ghost to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord. the Passion . the Holy Eucharist. the Sacred Heart ; Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office. Office of the Immaculate Conception. . Rosary.

Devotions to the Holy Angele. to the Saints, genral and particular.

Devotions for particular seasons and circomsinnces, &c., &c. Prayers for various states of life.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK.

Order of the Visitation of the Sick .. Prayers before and alter Confession and Communion. . Order of administering the Holy Viatacum. Instruction on Extreme Unction. . Order of administering it. . Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence. . Order of commending the departing Soul. The Office of the Dead. the Burial Service for

Adults and Infants. Prayers for the Faithful Departed.

Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert. Litanies of the Saints. of the Most Holy Trinity. Infant Jesus, Life of Christ. Passion. . Cross. . Illessed Sacrament. . Sacred Heart of Jesus. . Sacred Heart of Mary. . Immaculate Conception .. Holy Name of Mary...St. Josaph...St Mary Magdalen...St Patrick ...St Bridget...St Francis...St Ignatius...St Francis Xavier...St Aloysius...St Stanislaus...St Teresa...St. Francis de Sales. . St Vincent de Paul. . St Alponsus Liguori. Litany of Providence. of the Faithful De-parted; of a good intention. of the Will of God.. Golden Litany, &c., &c.



THE HEROISM OF PRIVATE LIFE .-- The heroism of private life, the slow unchronicled martyrdoms of the heart, who shall remember ? Greater than any knightly dragoon slayer of old, is the man who overcomes an unboly passion, sets his foot upon it, and stands serene and strong in virtue. Grander than Zenobia is the woman who struggles with a love that would wrong another or degrade her own soul, and con-quers. The young man, ardent and tender, who turns from the dear love of woman, and buries deep in his heart the sweet instinct of paternity, to devote himself to the care and support of aged parents or an unfortunate sister, and whose life is a long sacrifice in manly cheerfu lness and mejestic uncomplaint is a hero, of the rarest type- the type of Charles, Lamb. The young woman who resolutely stays with father and mother in the old home, while brothers, and sisters go forth to happy homes of their own ; who cheerfully lays upon the alter of filial duly that who encertaily tays upon the after of man any that costliest of human sa crifices, the joy of loving and of and of being loved — she is a heroine The husband who goes home from the weary routine and perplexing cares of his business with a cheerful smile and a loving word for his invalid wife; who brings not 'cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that against her grievous sins of a long sicksess, and reproaches her not for the cost and discomfort thereof; who sees in her languid eye something dearer than ty, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has the girlish laughter, in the sad face and faded cheeks never been known to fail in a single instance when that blossoms into smiles and even blushes at his used in time. This fact should be made known to coming, something lovelier than the old-time spring the world. rosss-he is a hero. The wife who bears her hart in the burden of life-oven though it be the larger part-bravely, cheerfully; never dreaming that she is a heroine, much less a martyr ; who bears with the faults of a husband, not altogether congenial, with

and obedient; the parent watchful and affectionate . the servant faithful ; the master kind ; the poor patient; the rich, benevolent; every class of society, bonest, industrious, and sincere.

A man falls in love just as he falls down stairs. It is an accident, perhaps, and very probably a misfor-tune, something which he neither intended, foresaw, nor apprehended; but when he runs in love it is as when he runs in debt; it is done knowingly and intentionally, and very often rashly and foolishly, if not ridiculously miserable, and also ruinously.

To RESTORE SILE .- Wrinkled silk may be rendered nearly as beautiful as when new by sponging it on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, then itoning it on the wrong side.

CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadier, corner of Notre Dame and SL. François Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

FOR SALE,

THE LARGE STONE RUILDING, situated on the Old LACHINE CANAL, formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and now the property of the Sisters of Sie. Anne.

For terms of Sale, apply on the premises. June 6.

IF The Sisters avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the public that towards the end of SEPTEMBER next, they will OPEN their BOARD-ING SCHOOL for young Ladies.

DIPTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DREAD-ED DISEASE, DIFTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailng to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water-two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what DR. WALTEN writes us from Coshocton, Ohio: is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes Coun-

Ayer's Ague Cure.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE,-the largest ever on view in this city. It com-prises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, vary-Oak, Unessnut, and enametied Chamber Sets, vary-ing in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahog-any, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to pur-chasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge. Also, on haud a large assortment of the following

Goods :- Solid Mahogany und Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endors-ed notes if required. A discount of 124 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

WILLIAM ANGUS.

Oct. 19.

ANGUS & LOGAN,

WHOLESALS

PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS,

No. 206, Saint Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

KF A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand.

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A SITUATION as FEMALE TEACHER, by a per-son qualified to give instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in MUSIC, DRAWING, and NEEDLEWORK of every description. The highest Testimonials can be produced. For particulars, apply at this Office. May 16, 1861. 이 문화되는 것 같아.

HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA. HON. C. H. BUHL. Mayor of DETROIT, MICH. Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them, Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Aver's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence

of the community. Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

For Spring Diseases. For Purifying the Blood. For Scrofula or King's Evil. For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores. For Eruptions and Pimples. For Blotches, Blains, and Boils. For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysip-For Tetter or Salt Rheum. felas. For Scald Head and Ringworm. For Cancer and Cancerous Sores. For Sore Eyes, Soro Ears, and Humors. For Female Diseases. For Suppression and Irregularity. For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases. For Liver Complaints. For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chill, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedics they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, and Aver's Ague Cure,

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PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seale, making the map about hve feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the Coun-ty and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gra-velled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Oap-ital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

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handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition.

ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELLENOR and SARAH MOORE, natives of the County Donegal, Ireland. Three years ago, when last heard from, they were living in New York; and where, it is supposed, they are residing still. Any information concerning them would be thankfully received by their brother, James Moore, care of John Reilly, Aylmer Street, Montreal.

WANTED,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 19, 1861. E MEROLE EL SULLE PARO HAT al a character de franklige breeze de gedetter a Ale er 81 gasset belle and esplantly material a GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING T. C. DE' LORIMIER. NEW CLOTHING STORE. ALTA ALS PROSPECTUS TRUE OF AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. THE most economical Stove known. We have a dlexandria--Rev. J. J. Ohisholm. Adjala--N. A. Coste. Aylmer--J. Doyle. Antigonish--Rev. J. Cameron. Advocate, It taller a fort det OPe of the 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, BERGIN AND CLARKE SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, large variety of other patterns ; also a good assort-BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. MONTREAL, ment of (Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,) Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois Huntingdon and MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES. Sec. THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by Brockville-C. S. Fraser. Soulanges. Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters, IRON BEDSTEADS, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened Belleville-M. M'Mahon. IRON RAILING, &c. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Les. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by No. 48, M'GILL STREET, W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., RODDEN & MEILLEUR, an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and 71 Great Saint James Street. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Magina. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) Montreal, March 28. °**∉**(9)+₽ Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. 3m OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: MONTREAL No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET. PIERBE R. FAUTEUX, Connegill-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Curleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Danphy Dathousie Mills.-Wm. Chishoim HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own acthe Fine Arts. Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace, count, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches. Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under IMPORTER OF MONTREAL, C.B. DRY GOODS. ten or over fourteen years of age are received with Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Egansville-J. Bonfield. No. 112, St. Paul Street. difficulty. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, ap-plication and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-quent absence present reasons for expulsion. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins READY-MADE CLOTHING HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, ADVOCATE, Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Erinsville-P. Gainey Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. &c., &c. P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Furmersville-J. Flood. None but relatives, or those that represent thein, KP All Orders punctually attended to. Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which be will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. B. DEVLIN, Ganunoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph-J. Harris. are allowed to visit the boarders. May 16, 1861. TERMS OF ADMISSION: ADVOCATE, 17 Also, on band, GROCERIES and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only. For Day Scholars,..... \$3.00 per month. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO., Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. For Half Boarders,..... 6.00 For Boarders,..... 11.50 " " Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-James Street. **GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**, lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on Kemptville-M. Heapby. Kingston-P. Purcell. Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. WM. PRICE, AND Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washhands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. ing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-ADVOCATE, &c., &c., &c. Books and Stationery may be procured in the Estab-Retail. No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. OFFICE : April 6, 1860. lishment at current prices. London--Rev. E. Bayard. 12ms. Washing,..... \$1.20 per month Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets, Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. M. DOHERTY, D. O'GORMON, 50 11 11 (Foot of M'Gill Street,) BOAT BUILDER, ADVOCATE. Drawing,.... 1.50 " " MONTREAL. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. No. 59, Luttle St. James Street, Montreal. LP Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL --Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lacka-Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa-Richard Supple. All articles belonging to Students should be mark-DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., wana; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, ed with their name, or at least their initials. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals. Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum-Soglish and American, &c., &c. MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, Prescott-J. Ford. August 17, 1860. 4m8 Perth-J. Doran. No person is anthorized to take orders on my ac-Successors to the late John M'Olosky, Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. *** count. Orders promptly executed. 38, Sanguinet Street, Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebcc-M. O'Leary. North corner of the Ohamp de Mars, and a little H. BRENNAN, THE GREATEST PLUMBING, Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelliourn-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teciy. off Craig Street. GAS AND STEAM-FITTING THE above Estatlishment will be continued, in all ESTABLISHMENT. its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sheroroone-1, Gridan. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing THOMAS M'KENNA BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the any amount of business with despatch-we pledge Public, that he has No. 3 Crazg Street, (West End,) ourselves to have every article done in the very best St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Cur-REMOVED NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. OF THE AGE St. Catherines, C. E. -J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Starnesboro-C. M'Gill. **** TO THE MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in tuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that SEWING MACHINES Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in cures the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar BRIWEEN BT. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURIOB STREETS, Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples Thorold-John Heenan. (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,) Thorpica-John Greene Thorpick-T. Donegan. Thronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. carefully extracted. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders m never failed except in two cases (both thunder huhis line with promptness and despatch, and at most mor.) He has now in his possession over two hunreasonable prices. EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, Baths, Hydrants, Water Ciosets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. of Boston. CONDUCTED BY THE Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE mouth. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy. manlike manner. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of DAME, The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing pimples on the face. MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL. A. CARD. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils on most reasonable terms. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, DR. R GARIEPY, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private build-ings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has alker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the CONDITIONS: Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec. ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and worst case of erysipelas. Pupils of | Pupils OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, One to two bottles are warranted to cure all huwhich has given complete satisfaction. 12 years unler and up-12 yrs. Montreal, May 2, 1861. mor in the eyes. 12m. Near St. Lawrence Street, Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. wards. MONTREAL. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & and running ulcers. poor gratuitous. Feb. 14. E. J. NAGLE'S English languages, with Writ-ing and Arithmetic..... One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. 3m. \$ S Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the 89.00 70.00 Half Boarders..... OELEBLATED 36.00 30.00 worst case of ringworm. L'UNIVERSEL. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. Classes of Three hours a-day ... Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the 25,00 20.00 THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brus-SEWING MACHINES, Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per most desperate case of rheumatism. sels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catho-lic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about Annum Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt 30.00 30.00 25 PER CENT. ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains 44 00 44 00 rheum.

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These really excellent Machines are used in all the

20.00 will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows :-12.00 EASTERN TRAINS.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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age, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port	Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of the Professor.	Pond and all Intermediate Stations at \$ 9.30 A.M.	per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-
paid in advance. Sucscriptions can be received at the office of	Sarnia. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO	Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar,	Express Train to Outbon (anti-ing at)	ful; children from five to eight years, a dessert spoon- As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,
L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Gerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Port-	· ·	Singing and other accomplishments not specified	Quebec at 10 P.M.,) at	I WAAU CHUUEEL LU DUCTRIA ON THA DOWALD INTAA A J
	GIVE SALISFACTION.	here, according to the charges of the several Pro- fessors.	Mail Train for Portland and Boston >	Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
	MIRCONTAT O	It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend-	(stopping over night at Island Pond) 5.00 P.M.	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
All letters to the eattor must be post pute, and mittances must be made in bills negotiable at Bras- sels, Paris or London. 3m.		ance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges	at,	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
March 28, 1861.	have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot	for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn	Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way 8.00 P.M.	I MEDICAL DISCOVERY
and a second	and Shoe Trade :	before the expiration of the Quarter.	A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connect-	For Inflamation and Humar of the Free the
M. P. RYAN,	Montreal, April 1860	Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.	ing with the Montreal Ocean Steamars at Ousbac	when going to bed.
No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-		will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.	For Scald Head, you will out the heir of the effected
(Opposite St. Ann's Market,)	plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve	ACADEMY	Thuy sveing, at 10.50 F.M.	part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,	months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	OF THE	WESTERN TRAINS.	For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,		CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME	•Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, } 8.45 A.M.	044
metric abia apportunity of informing his many			a storio and the most at	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real
		KINGSTON, C. W.	Accommodation Train (Mixed) for) Brockville and Intermediate Stations 5.30 P.M.	Comfort that you cannot deib wishing well to the in-
the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms.	We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma- chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of	at	1 0 0 0 0 1 .
WITH LAND ACCOUNTS ON DAME & BUDDLY OF SUCTOR	have no hesitation in saying that they are in every	the Congregation, and is well provided with compe- tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-	* Night Express, with Sleeping Car at-)	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
ing articles, of the choices: description :	respect equal to the most approved American Ma- chines, — of which we have several in use.	tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-	tached, for Ottaws, Kingston, Toron-) 11.30 PM	1400 ILL & SOOTL LITTLE STO FULL OF WOLLOW MALLA
Butter Oatmeal Teas Flour Oats Tobacco	UHILDS, SOHOLES & AMES.	pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the	to, Detroit, st	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
Pork Pot Barley Cigara		same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the	† These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-	for sore Legs: this is a common disease more re-
Haus D. Habriet Balla	Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq.	usual requisites and accomplishments of Female	ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all	1 Wall 10 generally supposed : the skin turns number
Figh Split Peas Fails Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c.	Dear Sir,	Education.	points West. W. SHANLY,	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,
June 6, 1860.	The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full opera-	SCHOLASTIC YEAR.	• General Manager.	1 VIG ICCUIUS HUU SCALES WILL ALSANDART IN A fame dame
TRAN DELL FOUNDERV	tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-	TIRMS :	Montreal Sth (una 1001	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.	tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	Board and Tuitlon\$70 00		This Ointment agrees with every tleph and eiter
[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and	Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would	Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00 Washing 10 50	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	I muleulate relief in every skin disease flesh is how to
have constantly for sale at their old	be much obliged if you would have three of your	Drawing and Painting		Price, 28 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
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Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-	Yours, respectfully,	Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.		For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
tetions free mounted in the most ap-	GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.			Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other	NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,		Teagers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
i managed Mountings and warranted in every parti-	Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can	KINGSTON, C.W.		the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
- i.e. Bee information in regard to Keve, Dimen-		Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.	MENORY	ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu- lar. Address	well.	E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.		Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you
A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.	PRICES : No. 1 Machine\$75 00	THE above Institution, situated in one of the most	Constitution of the second secon	uy most sincere thanks for presenting to the law-
	No. 2 "	agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now		lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!	STA 2 41 with extra large shuttle 95 00	completely organized Able Teschers have been	MARBLE FACTORY,	use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are in- vited to call and see an entirely new invention, which	Needles 80c per dozen.	the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	Kiecwa gelore entering the Appinm and I have the
is proved to be a very great advance upon any (ning	EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED.	tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health.	RAOR.)	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
hitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of a	All communications intended for me must be pre-	morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and	COVERY & great blessing to all persons efficient by
PERFECT TRUSS.	paid, as none other will be received.	will include a complete Classical and Commercial	all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; OHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	scroinia and other humors.
Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle	E. J. NAGLE,	Education. Particular attention will be given to the	AND BUREAU TOPS: PLATE MONTIMENTS RAP-	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet; by sending a blue stamp. Also, constant-	Canadian Sewing Machine Depot,	French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to	TISMAL FONTS. &c., begs to inform the Oitizane	ANOTHER.
Te on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for	265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	the Pupils.	of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.	Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,	TERMS:	different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen	you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in
OODMAN & SHURTLEFF,	Montreal.	Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya'le half-yearly in Advance.)	DY ADV Derson Wanting anything in the showe line	parucular suffered for a length of time with a very
No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.		The of Library during stay, \$2.	and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for- mer prices.	sore leg; we were atraid amputation would be ne-
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental In- struments.	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep- tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.	N.BThere is no Marble Factory in Canada has	that he is now perfectly well.
September 21. 6ms.		July 21st, 1861.	so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.	SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
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				ter and the second s

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Bed and Bedding.....